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COULDN'T AFFORD TO MARRY.

A Story for Marriageable Young Women.

It was noticed among the friends of Mr. George Lane that, for some cause unknown to them, a sober hue had recently fallen on his thoughts.

The reason was inferred, and correctly. Arrows from a pair of bright eyes had wounded him, and the pain found no abatement night or day. Was the maiden coy or unkind? N —the maiden was familiar and tender. There was healing in the eyes that shot forth arrows.

And the pain found no abatement night nor day. None! George was no blind lover, ready to risk all consequences in pursuit of any object—but a sensible young man who counted the cost. This was the reason of his trouble. Love is sweet, but life is a thing of sober earnest; and as George put the love and life together, taking things as they were, he could not see how love was to leave any permanent sweetness.

An intimate friend, holding him by the hand one day, said:—

"George, my dear fellow, what has come over you? I don't believe you have smiled for a month. Are you in love?"

"Yes," was the frank reply.

"Aha! a sickness of the mind. Well, I am glad to know that it is nothing more serious. Love wounds to heal. If, as the poet says,

'Keen transport throbs through every vein,'

It is also true that we never know

'Sweet a pain.'"

"There is no sweetness in my case," said the young man. "The pain is very sharp, and there was no soothing medicine on the arrow point."

"Then the maiden is unkind?"

"No."

"She loves you in return?"

"If I have any skill in reading eyes."

"What then? Are her parents unwilling?"

"I have never asked them."

"You are a strange lover to look so woebegone. Where rests the trouble?"

"There is much beyond love," said Lane.

"Yes."

"Marriage and cost of living."

"True, but you have a good salary. Has the young lady nothing?"

"She has a father who is doing an excellent business; but the family live at an expense which must cover, if not more than exhaust, all the profits."

"Who is the young lady? I will not betray your confidence."

"The youngest daughter of Abraham West."

"Hardware merchant?"

"The same."

"I know her, and a sweet girl is Nellie West. Why, George, she's the very one for you. And you have found favor in her eyes. I congratulate you."

"You needn't then," was the sombre-faced reply of Lane, "for I am not witless enough to bare my neck to the halter of matrimony, if the act is to bind me to a perpetual serfdom."

"What do you mean?"

"Simply, that the manner in which Mr. West has raised his daughters unfits them for the position of wives of young men in my condition. They have the education, the tastes, and the accomplishments we desire and must have; but their habits and expectations are fatal dowries for any poor young man to accept. They have no fortune to bring their husbands, and yet must be supported in the same style of elegance. The idea of useful employment does not seem to have entered their minds. Work, in their view, involves something of degradation. Ah, well! I must dismiss a fond illusion that was sweet while it lasted. I shall go no further in this unsafe direction. Some other man, bolder, or less inclined to count the cost, must win consent from a heart it would be a life-long happiness to call my own."

"Nonsense, George," replid his friend; "if the young lady really loves you, she will adapt herself to your circumstances. Nellie is a charming girl. Pass over, and after gaining the consent, talk over life's sober realities with her. She has sense and right feeling, and will readily comprehend how much of happiness is involved in your prudential ideas. A woman who loves a man well enough to marry him, will cheerfully accommodate herself to his circumstances."

"Accomodate!" exclaimed the young man, curling his lips. "I don't like the word. It hurts my pride."

"Pride is never a good counsellor, friend George."

"My manhood, then. It nurts my manhood. A young woman without a dollar in the world, 'accomodate' herself to the circumstances of a young man whose income is twelve hundred a year! I can't reconcile my love to the result, and that plea. My pride, manliness, self-love, or self-esteem—as you will—revolts against the humiliation. No, no—George Lane has independence as well as prudence, and thinks their counsels worth heeding."

"While I think," answered the friend, "that George Lane is a little too high-strung for the ease under consideration, I know you very well, and think that sensible girl. True, the way her parents have conducted her home education is not favorable to just views in life. But love is clear-sighted and strong-hearted. Take her out of her present sphere, relation in society, and she will make you a happy and good wife in every respect."

"No, sir," was firmly answered. "Even as I talk with you, and listen to what you say, I grow more resolute in purpose to recede from my dangerous position. If Nellie was alone in the world, I might act differently. But look at the case as it stands and see what risks are involved. There are two older sisters, both married: and their husbands' noses, to use a homely phrase, are well down upon the grindstone and likely to remain there. Already both have gone through the ordeal of a fall in business—and no wonder."

"Not being able as clerks to mantain their domestic establishments, they were foolish enough to set up in imitation of other people as silly as themselves; they must have stores of their own, from the income of which they drew with such inscriptions as they pleased, more than all the profits were consumed in costly living."

"Somehow or other, is their break-down they have managed to keep their fine furniture and houses, and still live before the world in what to me is shameless extravagance. They are clerks again; but how they manage to keep up appearances as they do passes my comprehension. I have met their wives a few times at Mr. West's and they hold their heads as high as queens. I am nobody in their estimation! Why, the jewelry, lace and other showy things they flaunt in people's eyes so shamelessly—seeing that somebody besides their husbands have paid for them—cost more than a third of my year's salary."

"But you have nothing to do with these ladies," interposed the friend.

"True, and I don't mean to have anything to do with them. But the case would have another bearing were I a brother-in-law. I would have their bad influences operating on my wife. She must have as costly outfitting as they. She must have as fine a house to live in, and as fine furniture to display to her friends; and my nose must come down to a grindstone, like the noses of their unfortunate husbands, I've gone over the matter twenty times or more, and can see it no different. It won't do, and there is no use in trying to harmonize things that are utterly incongruous."

"Take another view. Suppose Nellie came into my views of these things, and turned herself away from these unfortunate connections, like sensible people live below our income, and set ourselves to make provision for a time when expenses would be greater. I would gradually accumulate set up business, perhaps, and rise into a position of some influence in the way of money matters. Then I must consent to be ruined, or written down as a miser or a churl by the whole family. Papa lives on the extension principle, just making both ends meet, as I infer. Well, tight times come every now and then. He has failed once in life and may fall again. When the strain equals the resistance, a slight increase of force snaps shafts of timber. If papa gets in trouble and son-in-law is all right, son-in-law must go to the wall. I can't swim. It won't answer, you see, I've counted the cost, and think it too great, have looked over the hedge before leaping, and am afraid of the ditch on the other side."

"I see how it is," answered the friend, "you have large caution."

"Am I not right?"

"Perhaps so. But lovers, whose hearts are as much interested as yours seems to be, are not apt to throw prudential reasons of this character in the way of their happiness. They are usually inclined to take counsel of love alone."

"I have seen pictures of love blindfolded, but I think love a false god."

"As you will," said the friend. "But this I know; if my heart was interested in Nellie, I would never abandon her on the plea that you have advanced; at least not before I had made a fair trial of the false life, which, by a kind of domestic necessity, she has thus far led, had so far fostered pride and vanity as to deprave her understanding. Be assured, my dear George, that in like you sin not against your own heart, but the maiden's."

"I spent an evening with her last week," he replied. "I went with my mind more than half made up to let my lips betray my feelings. It so happened that she was the only one the young lady was her guest; a very sprightly, outspoken, critical, rather sharp-tongued girl of eighteen or twenty—smart enough for twenty, and thoughtless enough for sixteen. People and things were talked about with a flippancy and freedom neither charitable nor delicate. Among other subjects, the marriage of a friend came under discussion, and the well or ill chances of the case were settled in a manner that made my cheek burn."

"I never thought Amy the simpleton to get married in that mean sort of way," remarked the young lady. 'She must have wanted a husband! If a man cannot do better by me than that, I'd advise him to give my door a wide berth.'"

"Nellie laughed at her friend, and returned a few assenting remarks that stung me to the quick. The present of a ring by the young husband was remarked upon. Nellie said it was an emerald. But her friend pronounced it green glass, adding that nothing but a diamond would have suited her ideas. I waited in uncomfortable suspense for Nellie's response. It came in these words, 'Nothing but diamonds for me!'"

"Thoughtlessly said, George," remarked his friend. "You take too seriously the light speeches of girls, who often talk without thinking."

"If it was jesting," answered Lane, "the subject was unfortunate at the time. But this was not all. My ears were quick; and I took in every inflection of voice. Nellie said many other things connected with the subject of their young friend's marriage to a poor young man who could not afford her a respectable place in society, that it would be folly for me to forget. When I left her house that evening, I drew a veil over her image in my heart, and I have tried not to lift that veil since. The pain it is costing me I have not been entirely able to conceal, as witness your observation of a change in my appearance. But I am strong enough to do what reason tells me is right. No word or intimation of what was in my heart have I passed to the young lady, so that I can turn from her without dishonor. Heaven send her a happy lot in life."

The voice of George Lane faltered a little on the closing sentence. He was fully in earnest, as shown by his subsequent conduct. More deeply than he had imagined was the heart of Nellie interested, as her pale face, dreamy eyes, and quiet manner long afterwards witnessed. But he did not return. Two years afterwards she married, beginning life with a young husband just in business, who drew from his light capital two thousand dollars to furnish his house in style suited to the social grade in which she had been moving. In three years, extravagant living had consumed more than all he was worth, and under the pressure of a "tight money market" he failed and was sold out by the sheriff, Nellie being forced to go back with her two children to her father's house. The husband, in a fit of desperation, went off to California, and died from sickness and exposure among the mines.

In the meantime, George Lane, who could never obliterate Nellie's image from his heart, continued to live a single life. He was now in business, and gradually accumulated property. The death of her husband, and in a few months afterward the death of her father, awakened anew his interest. He knew she was poor and dependent; and he learned incidentally, with pain, that since her father's death she was living in the house of a brother-in-law, who was not able to support his family. That one still dear to him should be thus dependent and, as he felt, humiliated, hurt the young man. He could not bear the thought, and began burning over in his mind one suggestion after another, looking to her relief. But her considerations of delicacy and propriety were in the way. He felt he could do nothing.

One morning he met her in the street. He was walking with his eyes on the pavement, thinking of Nellie, when, looking up suddenly, he saw her at a distance approaching. She was poorly clad, and had a bundle on her arm, which Lane recognized at a glance as work from a clothing store.

Their eyes met and rested on each other. Lane made a motion as if about to speak; Nellie dropped her veil over her face and moved on with a quicker pace. Ere the veil fell Lane saw an expression in her eyes, and on her changed and wasted countenance, that filled his heart with the tenderest and saddest feelings. What a history of suffering was revealed!

The rest need not be told. If Nellie lost her lover when skies were bright, she found him when the rain was falling into the dark days of her life, and when painful experience had made her vision clear.

On the lover's conduct in turning from Nellie in her sunny days we give no opinion. We only record the fact, and give the reason. Inferences and opinions are with the reader—and the lesson also.

Another Speech by Gen. Carl Schurz.

We find in the Indianapolis *Journal* of Saturday the following synopsis of Gen. Carl Schurz's speech delivered at Indianapolis the previous evening:

It is a consequence of fair common sense to invest the negro, now a free laborer, with the right of suffrage. The Republican party has commenced and nearly completed a great work, in handling the negro question. In what manner are the Democrats looking at this great work? What grounds and arguments are they bringing up against it? *First*: They would say: Granted your work is good one, there is one flaw in it; it is not in accordance with our Constitution. Democrats, in order to give an example of their inconsistency, said when the war broke out that rebels had no right to make war upon the Government, but this very Government had in its turn, no right to subdue the Rebellion. Supposing now our Government had not served by itself as the instrument, for what would have become of the Republic? Slavery was the base, the source of Southern prosperity, and Democrats would say that Slavery was above the provisions of the Constitution. Answer: Quite the contrary. Think of your Government had acted in accordance with that treasonable doctrine? We would have been the laughing-stock of the whole world for all time to come. Democrats say that, according to the Constitution, it is unjustifiable to prescribe for the Rebels the terms under which they shall be reconstructed, consequently we have to clothe them again with full political power, and beg pardon for whipping them so thoroughly. Think of it! *Second*: The Democrats say that by giving the negro at the South the right of suffrage we will make the black race too overbearing. We may be glad to be able to say that, we entitles, a political power. [Applause.] The Democrats speak of the negro's alleged stupidity, that he does not know how to appreciate the right of suffrage, all at once becoming a voter. Who was it that had been in slavery for several centuries, he would be in the very same fix as Sambo. [Applause.] As for the negro being capable of comprehending fully the rights and duties of suffrage, the speaker said that he had voted many times himself without being fully posted on the matter. Suffrage is said to be a privilege for all; for the masses it is a right. Suffrge is a bulwark for preserving the dignity of law and justice. [Applause.] The ballot would always be a matter of instinct and interest. For instance, if the negroes of the South in 1861 had been allowed to vote, Secession would have been impossible; then the negro would have cast his vote in a body for the wisest of the whites, and a great deal wiser than the Democrats lately at New York. Negro suffrage at that time would have made the war an impossibility. We should not forget those 200,000 colored soldiers who, after their services when white soldiers commenced flocking in very scantily. He could not say that negro soldiers fought braver than those belonging to the white race, but it must be acknowledged that they distinguished themselves upon many an occasion. Negro rule at the South is another nightmare for Democratic sensitiveness. Will ever such a thing exist? Never. There are at the South 3,500 000 negroes, and over 8,000,000 whites. Should ever the blacks rule over the Caucasian, they will when the whites deserve it. [Applause.] Republicans are not afraid of such an event. Besides, the Caucasians are being reinforced continually by emigration; the Africans are not. Such Democratic nightmares are laughable. We are no children, who will run away at the cry, "The black man is coming." [Laughter.] Now for some most remarkable prophecies of the Democratic party, which may be properly styled lies. They used to say, in 1864, "The South will never be subdued." Then they cried, "The blacks will cut the throats of all whites." There is in all history, no such peaceable transition of masses from Slavery to freedom on record. Another prophesy was, that the negro will come North and overrun it. How many may have come to the North of Indianapolis? Why, they don't like the scoundrel; but if I suffer myself to be cheated a second time I am a fool." Laughter.] *Third*: Democrats would say that the work of Reconstruction at the South was done in too tyrannical a way. The speaker appealed to the audience of the way so-called rebels were treated in 1848 in Germany and Hungary. They were drum-head court martialed by hundreds without mercy. In this country nothing similar had been attempted. Let the cold-blooded traitor that has been looked after in a somewhat unceremonious way, but beside he had in prison been fed on fried oysters. [Laughter.] But the Democrats called it despotism and tyranny if the Rebels should remain without political power.

Surrender of Vicksburg.--Interesting Incident.

H. C. Deming, in his life of Grant, relates an incident connected with the meeting of Grant and Pemberton, which, although before narrated, was generally regarded as apochryphal. "While I was in Washington," says that writer, "I had the pleasure of hearing General Grant describe the meeting between Pemberton and himself on this memorable occasion. Immediately after the surrender, Grant, I returned to my own room, committed it to paper, and sent it to my family at home. I transcribe his description from my own letter, now before me: 'While one of the Illinois regiments, he said, was passing the house upon the Court-house at Vicksburg, I deemed it but an act of courtesy to pay my respects to Pemberton, and went in search of his headquarters. I found him seated on the piazza of a house, surrounded by his officers and staff. No one advanced to receive me, or recognized my presence in any way. I dismounted my horse, and joined the party on the porch, when Pemberton acknowledged the acquaintance by a slight nod. He offered me no seat, and I remained standing, while he and his subordinates were sitting. A Mississippi General finally arose and pushed toward me his dripping and dusty, and to appearances very warm and dusty, and to relieve the constraint of the interview I asked for a glass of water. Pemberton pointed to the interior of the house, and I groped my way through a long hall to the well in the rear. Here a negro, who drew up a bucket and tendered me a drink from a gourd. I returned to the party on the piazza and found my chair reoccupied, and, although I remained standing for twenty minutes, I was not invited to sit down, and I left Pemberton and went on my way. Our sole conversation was about the supply of rations for his troops, and I learned then, for the first time, the number of men who had surrendered, having presumed all along that they were but fifteen to twenty thousand men in the garrison."

SHOULD not military power be under the command of the Government? It would not seem so, to read the letter of Seymour. He says that Congress has allied itself to the military power. To what other authority should military power be allied in this country? It is no new feature in legislation for such a course to be pursued, and it has been reserved for Seymour to find out the apparent query. If Mr. Seymour was elected President, which Heaven forbid, he would like the military power allied to himself. If that were so, there would be a revolution before many days, for after his letter of acceptance who can doubt his will to bring armed force to overthrow Congress?

NASBY.

A Meeting at the Corners---Elder Pennibacker Goes Back on the Nominations

[From the Toledo Blade.]

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS, Which is in the State uv Kentucky, July 27, 1863.

We hed a meetin at the Corners nite afore last for the purpus uv organizin a Seymour and Blare Club. There wuz ruther a spectable show uv enthoosiasm at the beginning. Deekin Pogram, who hez an ambishun uv becomin the collector of the Deestrick, wuz really affected ez he spoke uv the many good qualities uv our noble standard bearer, Seymore; and Kernel McPelter, who hez his heamin eye onto the assessorship, wuz similarly bold and outspoken in his admirashun uv their grate qualities. The Kernel wuz especshy elokent, ez he spoke of the grateins uv General Frank Blare, which he felt that he hed a rite to admire. There wuz suthin about him so noble, so grand, so patriotic, and so troo, that he felt that he must weave one little oratorickle chaplet for his classikle brow. Ez a solger, he shood cheerily support a solger.

Uv coorse I made the regler speech which is allus expectid uv me. I slung slitely into the blography uv our cheeftains, I triboodid meekly to ther good qualities uv head and heart, discussed the platform and commendid it, and wound up with an impressive appeal to the Dimocrisy to rally to ther support without division or hesitancy.

I wuz about gittin fairly launched into my perorashun, when Elder Pennibacker arose. He remarkt he had a word wich he must say.

"Certinly, Elder," sed I, "say yoor say. We want all the faithful to speek. Free yoor mind. Gush onto us."

"I shel," sed the Elder, "trust me for that. To begin with, I pernounce this entire bizniss a most onmitigated swindle. I may possibly vote the Seymore ticket, but I don't like it. A man who et a crow wunst remarkt that while he *could* eat a crow, he coodent conshensh'sly say he thankered arter it. Even so with the nominashun. I wuz and am a Pendletonian; am a bleever in the doctrine uv greenback paymants uv the bonds. I haint no bonds myself, but I hate the bloated bondholders. Ez I dont pay no taxes myself, I, in common with the hett uv the Dimocrisy, hate and loathe the party wich is grinding us into dust with taxashun for the sympathy uv its infernal nigger. I'm bleed by a Pendletonian, for it wuz the fust step toward repoodiashen, and repoodiashen is a balm for all Dimocratic wounds.

"Now, wat did the delegates wich assembled at Noo Yorke mean when they put forth a man as Seymore on the tracks? Wat did they mean when they throwd overboard the Young Eagle uv the West and put in charge uv our banner the bloody old butcher, Seymore, to prey on our vityls? I don't fancy the style uv Dimocrisy we are havin nowadays. Darin the war I opposed war vishusly. I wuz fornenst bein dragged into the servis uv a government which I detested, and to Blin for a coz wich I hated. I shed my rifle put into order, and I shot Fedrel pickits at nite regierly for months, and jined John Morgan's excursion into Ohio. Our conveyshun at Shicago declared the war a failyoor and the Dimocrisy opposed to it, but wat followed? Why, they nominated for president a solger whose sword was a drippin in gore, and who wuz ez fierce for continyooin the war on us ez the old goriller, Lincoln hisself. Ez this Dimocrisy I ask: Hayveild, wat am I to do?

"Wat different is the shtoosshen now? We declared goin the non-payment uv the bonds in anything but greenback, wich is equivalent to not payin 'em at all, and forthwith went to Noo Yorke where I herd a speecher who was hired by a strange woman and lost my watch and a black satin vest, my boots and eight dollars and sixteen cents, all the money I hed, wich it would hev been the same had I hed it in my regilarly, and put in nonluashen a man wich sleeps onto bonds and spends the heft uv his time a cutting off coopons? Brethren, if I hev to pay the debt wat difference does it make who levies the tax? It is the same ef it comes in the shape uv kits under Seymore. It ain't the person who levies the tax wich I objeck to, so much ez it is the levying uv the tax. If I have to pay gold, why not as well under Grant ez Seymore?

"This is the fust solger I ever herd a word uv, wich I can't or won't gib over. On my way to Noo York, where I wuz so vilely yoosed, I was compelled for 20 miles either to stand up or set down in the same seat with a dirty nigger. Joe Williams, a Seymore spoke in Cincinnati, whose mother I wunst owned. That he is a mulatto don't help the matter. That delegates on the train fancied they saw in his face my feachers reflected, dont make it any better. He is a nigger, according to the Constitution, and is unjustifiable to prescribe for the Rebels the terms under which they shall be reconstructed, consequently we have to clothe them again with full political power, and beg pardon for whipping them so thoroughly. Think of it! *Second*: The Democrats say that by giving the negro at the South the right of suffrage we will make the black race too overbearing. We may be glad to be able to say that, we entitles, a political power. [Applause.] The Democrats speak of the negro's alleged stupidity, that he does not know how to appreciate the right of suffrage, all at once becoming a voter. Who was it that had been in slavery for several centuries, he would be in the very same fix as Sambo. [Applause.] As for the negro being capable of comprehending fully the rights and duties of suffrage, the speaker said that he had voted many times himself without being fully posted on the matter. Suffrage is said to be a privilege for all; for the masses it is a right. Suffrge is a bulwark for preserving the dignity of law and justice. [Applause.] The ballot would always be a matter of instinct and interest. For instance, if the negroes of the South in 1861 had been allowed to vote, Secession would have been impossible; then the negro would have cast his vote in a body for the wisest of the whites, and a great deal wiser than the Democrats lately at New York. Negro suffrage at that time would have made the war an impossibility. We should not forget those 200,000 colored soldiers who, after their services when white soldiers commenced flocking in very scantily. He could not say that negro soldiers fought braver than those belonging to the white race, but it must be acknowledged that they distinguished themselves upon many an occasion. Negro rule at the South is another nightmare for Democratic sensitiveness. Will ever such a thing exist? Never. There are at the South 3,500 000 negroes, and over 8,000,000 whites. Should ever the blacks rule over the Caucasian, they will when the whites deserve it. [Applause.] Republicans are not afraid of such an event. Besides, the Caucasians are being reinforced continually by emigration; the Africans are not. Such Democratic nightmares are laughable. We are no children, who will run away at the cry, "The black man is coming." [Laughter.] Now for some most remarkable prophecies of the Democratic party, which may be properly styled lies. They used to say, in 1864, "The South will never be subdued." Then they cried, "The blacks will cut the throats of all whites." There is in all history, no such peaceable transition of masses from Slavery to freedom on record. Another prophesy was, that the negro will come North and overrun it. How many may have come to the North of Indianapolis? Why, they don't like the scoundrel; but if I suffer myself to be cheated a second time I am a fool." Laughter.] *Third*: Democrats would say that the work of Reconstruction at the South was done in too tyrannical a way. The speaker appealed to the audience of the way so-called rebels were treated in 1848 in Germany and Hungary. They were drum-head court martialed by hundreds without mercy. In this country nothing similar had been attempted. Let the cold-blooded traitor that has been looked after in a somewhat unceremonious way, but beside he had in prison been fed on fried oysters. [Laughter.] But the Democrats called it despotism and tyranny if the Rebels should remain without political power.

"Joe! Joe! rose and remark that I wuz a consummashun wuz most devoutly not to be wished. He hatid the Northern character, and wanted no more uv it here. Ef the niggers must be mixed with the white race he wanted 'em mixed only with the pound skeleton uv the South, ez it allez hed been done. He—"

"Josef" sed I in agony, "please don't interrupt this discushon."

"I won't," sed he, "I am only takin part in it. I want, ef the nigger must fade our under misseganshen, that the white blood that is in me shel be ez it allus hez bin. Southern white blood. Lovin Deekin Pogram, reverencin the memory uv Squire Gavitt, and bleevin in you, and Kernel McPelter, don't I rejoice to see about me on every side their faces repeated over and over again? It don't matter to me that they'r shaded. The sons of Pogram, Gavitt and McPelter will take their places and carry their blud to good work. They wunz a puttin down nigger exalty by bleachin out the nigger, and ef this community kin be kept free from Northern men who hev a preloodis agin the nigger in any shape, in four generashens ther won't be a show uv black blood here to vex us. Ez to bonds and greenbax I quite agree with the Elder. Never havin' paid a cent of taxes in my life, wich results from my never hevin any property to be taxed, I am not specially interested into dust by the bloated bondholder. To maintane these leeches, in luxury, Bascom has to charge ten instead of five cents for drinks, wich hez doubled the mortgage on Luther Pennibacker's farm within two years. This is what the Elder objecks to; at this rate his farm will fall him in his old age, and then wat is he to do? No niggers to work it, consoosheusly opposed to workin hisself, and no lickor coud, for money, wich he hez'nt and can't git. What a dreary prospeck! I weep, and that we may hev more time to weep, I adjourn this meetin. We'll organize this club some fucher period ez I'm too much affected to go on with bizness now."

And we wuz compelled to adjourn. But I will organize yit.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M., (Wich is Postmaster).

WE learn from the Cleveland *Herald* that the strike of the miners in the Mahoning Valley is now entering on its fourth month, with no prospect of reconciliation. The question as it is presented is just here, the workmen prefer to be idle rather than accept present wages, and the mills prefer to be idle rather than add to their losses by raising wages; and so both remain idle, to the great detriment of the country. The Mahoning *Register* says Governor Tod addressed the miners at Hubbard on Saturday, but without any apparent result.

LET THE PEOPLE READ.

Reminiscences of the Old Masters.

The Democratic platform and the Democratic candidates take the broad ground that the acts of reconstruction are "null and void," and that they will be overturned if Seymour and Blair are elected. General Blair invokes force against them, and his appeal is re-echoed by all the rebel papers and politicians. The effect, if this plan could succeed without war, which is simply impossible, would be to leave the insurgent States almost precisely as they were before secession. It would serve a good purpose to show how the Government of the United States was regarded during the war by those who now arrogantly demand that they shall be restored to all the franchises they had under it in 1860.

In January, 1863, Jefferson Davis said, in a speech at Richmond, as reported in the Richmond *Enquirer*, of January 7 of that year:

You fight the offscourings of the earth. If the question were proposed to you whether you would combine with hyenas or the Yankees, I trust every Virginian would say "give me the hyena. (Cries of "good," "good," and applause.)

COMMENT.—Recollect there were no "carpet-baggers" in the South when the gentle Jeff used these words, and that Seymour & Co. were in hearty sympathy with the rebellion at that time.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 10th of January, 1863, used this language:

We warn the Democrats and Conservatives of the North to dismiss from their minds at once the miserable delusion *that the South can ever consent to enter again, upon any terms, the old Union. If the North will refuse us to write the Constitution ourselves, and give us every guarantee we could ask, we would sooner be under the government of England or France than under a Union with men who have shown that they cannot act in good faith, and are the most barbarous and inhuman, as well as the most treacherous, of mankind.*

COMMENT.—Recollect this was before "Reconstruction" was ever dreamed of, and when peace on almost any terms would have been agreed to by the North.

The New Hampshire Democrats having proposed that "if the South would come back into the Union, the Democracy of the North will do all in their power to gain for them (the Southern States) such guaranties as will secure their safety," the Richmond *Sentinel* at the same time declared:

Do the New Hampshire Democrats reason for one moment that we would so much as think of returning with such a people? Rather toil one to be wedded to a corpse! Rather join hands with a fiend from the pit.

Even the meek and sainted A. H. Stephens declared, July 23, 1863, in a speech at Charleston, S. C., after the battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburgh:

As for reconstruction, such a thing was impossible—such an idea must not be tolerated for a moment. *The only terms on which we can ever listen to the question are those of separation from the North.* Rather than submit to anything short of that, let us all resolve to die like men worthy of freedom.

COMMENT.—But having been conquered in honorable battle, Mr. Stephens now proposes not only to come back against the laws of the conquerors, but to take command of the Government itself.

On the 17th of August following, Robert Toombs, of Georgia, said, in a letter dated Washington, Georgia:

I can conceive of no extremity to which my country can be reduced in which I would, for a single moment, entertain any proposition for any union with the North on any terms whatever. When all else is lost, I propose to unite with the thousands of my own countrymen who have found honorable deaths, if not graves, on the battle field.

This is the same gentleman who on the 10th of July, at Atlanta, Georgia, indorsed the nominations of Seymour and Blair, "because he knew them in the past, and was willing to trust them in the future. *Ratification, the greatest criminal the world ever saw, is now on trial before the grand inquest of the Democratic party.*"

Howell Cobb, the associate of Toombs, and president of the rebel congress, and all though the war a violent agitator, is the author of the declaration, as early as the 4th of June, 1861, that "secession is a fixed and irrevocable fact and separation is perfect, complete, and perpetual."

And at the same Atlanta meeting, on the 10th of July, at which Toombs spoke, as we gather from the rebel organ, the Atlanta *Constitution*:

Grant and the Chicago platform were waved with the fires of his (Cobb's) indignation. The dissolution of the Union upon such a set of principles would be the greatest calamity that could possibly befall the whole country.

Governor Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina, made an elaborate speech, at Wilkesboro, in that State, in the fall of 1861, in which he declared that—

There was no more possibility of reconstructing the old Union, and reconstructing things as they were four years ago, than exists for you to gather up the ashes of your dead sons and brothers fallen in this struggle from one end of the country to the other, reclothe them with flesh, fill their veins with the blood they have so generously shed, &c.

And yet this same Vance, at a public meeting in New York on the evening Seymour was nominated, not only insisted upon the old order of things, but proceeded to threaten in the following style and strain of impudence:

He said he came here to ascertain for himself whether he was in or out of the Union, a thing he was anxious about. When the Freedmen's Bureau agent was out to collect taxes, he seized a man and demanded his taxes because he was in the Union, but when they came to the polls and demanded their rights under the Constitution, they were told to take themselves off—that they were out of the Union. Did they want to see the men of the South governed and controlled by the negro? ["No, no."] Do they want the old South, that supplied so many great men to the country—sages, scholars, heroes, and statesmen—to be trampled down by an African civilization? Did they want to see the South degraded and trampled on, or did they desire to see the whole land reconstructed, and the South again left to develop her resources and her wealth in her own way? [Cheers.] There must be an end to the present deplorable state of affairs. They have bowed to the yoke long enough, and it was now time that they should arise and assert their manhood under the Constitution. This great country must be restored to its original position of grandeur and greatness, or else constitutional liberty is gone forever. The Democratic party is able to right these evils, [applause,] and the party need only call upon the sovereign to help the South out of the "slough of despond" into which it had fallen.

These are the gentlemen who are to take charge of the Government if Grant is defeated n November!

Speech by Gen. Palmer at Jacksonville, Ill.

At a large ratification meeting held at Jacksonville on the evening of the 29th ult., Gen Palmer delivered a patriotic speech, in which he said: "I take occasion to say here that whatever may be charged by the soldiers, and whatever you may choose to consider to the gallant men that shouldered our muskets during the late war, there is no slander against the page of history, that the loyal men of the North who encouraged enlistments, who voted taxes upon themselves unheard of before in point of amount, who withstood the threats and menaces of many misguided men at home, and who performed all these dutiesso faithfully and earnestly, comforted the wife, the mother, the sister and the children of the soldiers during their absence; and at last, when the issues was made whether we should really abolish slavery, as was proposed by the Chicago Convention, or fight it out on that line, went to the polls and elected Abraham Lincoln, they broke the back-bone of the rebellion and ended the contest forever. When General Grant was finally asked to resign, he refused to do so, and on the 16th of November it was mustered into service at Harrisburg, with Hartranft as Colonel, and became the Fifty-first regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

This regiment was assigned to Burnside's Army, which was then organizing at Annapolis for service on the coast of North Carolina. It became a part of Reno's brige, and participated in the battle of Burnside's campaign. The expedition left Annapolis early in January, 1862, and on the 10th of the following month Colonel Hartranft led his men up through aswamp which the rebels had supposed impassable, to the rear of Roanoke Island. The rebels were nearly all captured, and the effects of so signal a success in the initial contest of the campaign were excellent.

The rebel fortifications at Newbern were attacked and carried on the 15th of March, and here again Colonel Hartranft bore a conspicuous part. The contest was a severe one, and the loss on both sides serious. The army of Burnside was then transferred to the peninsula of McClellan's disastrous campaign on the Peninsula, when a large portion of it was shipped to Newport News, to join the Army of the Potomac.

Reno's division on arriving at Newport News was transferred by transports to Aquia Creek, and thence by railroad to Fredericksburg, where Reno's Division arrived on the 4th of September. Here they joined the army under Pope, and were engaged in the various skirmishes of his unfortunate campaign. The service during the three weeks of ills counted that there came off the battle of Fredericksburg to the old battle ground of Bull Run the movement was almost a continuous struggle, and when the second battle on that renowned locality took place Col. Hartranft found himself posted on almost the same ground that he had fought upon in July of the preceding year. His regiment was posted on the left of the Centerville road, protecting Graham's battery, till the retreat commenced. When the brigade left the field it was divided, one regiment only marching with Gen. Ferero, while the other two were ordered by another road under command of Col. Hartranft. On this, as on the former occasion, when everything was confusion, Col. Hartranft remained cool, collected and self-reliant. In this action his regiment lost eight killed and wounded and thirteen missing.

Again at Chantilly Hartranft met the enemy, and again added new laurels to his fame. But these struggles did not overcome the enemy. Tired, foot sore and exhausted as our men were, they took up the line of march once more, on the 6th of September, and joined the march of the army of the Potomac, under McClellan, upthrough Maryland to South Mountain and Antietam. The engagement of South Mountain, though apparently but a prelude to the greater contest at Antietam, was distinct in its character, and was fought on Sunday, September 14th, and its result transferred the grand battle from the little mountain pass to the banks of the stream beyond.

The Fifty-first Regiment led his regiment as usual, leading it to the attack up the side of the mountain with his accustomed bravery. That night our men occupied the important position they had fought to obtain, on the summit of the hill, whence the ground sloped away to the valley of the Antietam.

Two days occupied in short movements, and the morning of Wednesday, September 17th, found our army confronting the rebel host. Soon he intrepid Hooker, on the right, was engaged. On the left Burnside waited orders till nearly noon, and then was directed to storm the enemy's position on the opposite bank of the stream, crossing his men over the narrow bridge that spanned the creek in his front. The position occupied by the rebels was one of wonderful natural strength. The road on the East bank wound up near the stream for some distance before it left the bank and the troops marching on it at this point were exposed to a terrible bank fire. On crossing the bridge it met an abrupt steep bank, and deflected, nearly at right angles, up and along the West bank. The bridge was therefore entirely commanded by the rebels. They had had ample time for preparation, and their artillery was posted to sweep the causeway from end to end, while the infantry occupied the hill-side, behind trees and rocks, or in well prepared rifle pits, awaited the attack, to open a most destructive fire. Thus posted were the enemy.

But the orders came to "Take the Bridge," A desperate and impossible order to an attack. First two regiments essayed to cross this bridge of death. They struggled forward a little distance, terribly cut up by the fire in flank, paralyzed, staggered, and came back. It seemed impossible that any mortal could cross by such a terrible a path and live. Again the attempt was made by fresh troops, and again they were repulsed by the terrible fire.

Still the bridge must be taken.

Then General Ferrero rode up to Hartranft, who lay with his regiment behind a knoll a short distance from the stream, and said to him, "General Burnside directs you to take your regiment, and take the bridge." Hartranft never questioned the orders of his superiors, but never ignored a *patriot*. From the day in which he took up arms in defense of his country, he laid aside all ideas and theory of party ship and became alone a heroic soldier, striving always to do his duty, wherever and whatever that might call him to action.

He lost no time in tendering the services of his military family to Governor Curtin, having visited Harrisburg for that purpose on Tuesday, the 16th of April. It was as promptly accepted, and became the Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry, and proceeded to Harrisburg on the 20th, it was speedily armed, equipped and sent forward to Perryville, thence to Annapolis, and finally to Washington.

The term of service of his regiment had expired, and on the memorable 17th March when the battle of Bull Run took place. The forward movement of our army to meet the rebels in that first grand encounter attracted Hartranft's attention. That country must be restored to its original position of grandeur and greatness, or else constitutional liberty is gone forever. The Democratic party is able to right these evils, [applause,] and the party need only call upon the sovereign to help the South out of the "slough of despond" into which it had fallen.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

Republican Candidate for Auditor General.

Our candidate for Auditor General is too well known to require at this late day any extended newspaper mention. The name of General Hartranft is familiar to the whole country, and in Pennsylvania it has long since become a household world. As a slight recognition of his services during the rebellion he was elected in 1865 by his fellow-citizens Auditor General of the State, a position of great responsibility and one requiring the exercise of a methodical mind like that possessed by General

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1868.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT.

JAMES S. NEGLEY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Knorr,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. B. F. Wagonseller,
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. John Stewart,
5. Watson P. McGill,	17. George W. Elder,
6. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum.	24. J. S. Rutan.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PEARSON.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.

COUNTY CONTROLLER—HENRY LAMBERT.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER — JONATHAN NEELEY.

COUNTY SURVEYOR—R. L. MCCULLY.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

TEE LATE THADDEUS STEVENS.

The country could ill spare this patriot in the present crisis of affairs. It may be that he took singular views of some of the leading questions of the day, but none ever doubted his honesty; and in a time like the present, when honesty is the great desideratum needed, the loss of an honest man is severely felt. For a long time he fought as it were against death. His mental powers triumphed over the physical, presenting the appearance of a worn statesman in the harness of the higher duties of life.

It is not given to all great men to see so fully the result of the labors of a life as was enjoyed by Mr. STEVENS. He lived to see the triumph of liberty over slavery; passed through that stern crisis that he in common with other great men felt must eventuate from the attempt to harmonize opposite principles in Government. From his youth upward, he failed not to warn respecting that calamity which changed the face of circumstances in the Union; and his voice and votes were always found on the side of liberty. He hated the enemies of his country, not with that mean hate which seeks personal revenge, but as the embodiment of objectionable doctrines to the extension of freedom.

The name of the departed had become as "familiar as household words." Many agreeing with him on great principles, inclined in some matters to disagree with him. Of late his position was that of the stern BRUTUS of the Republic, who was ready to strike any CÆSAR who would dare to establish the one man power on the ruins of the Commonwealth. His words were listened to with respect even by his political foes. Whatever he found to do, he did with all his might, guided by what appeared to him the noble instincts of duty.

Perhaps one of the greatest disappointments ever experienced in public life by this political chieftan, was the failure of impeachment. In what may be aptly termed his dying hours, he felt so strongly the wrong done, that almost his last public work was the preparation of new articles, which he was prevented from presenting by the advice of friends and the peculiar complexion of the times. In his feeble state of health, it was easier to actuate him to forego reopening the vexed question, than as if he had been in possession of that physical vigor necessary for victorious political warfare. He had, however, set his thoughts for months firmly on achieving the great event—conviction of the President, who sought to establish tyrannical power by setting at naught the wishes and purposes of Congress.

The name of THADDEUS STEVENS will live honorably in our history. He was simple and truthful as a child; valiant for what he conceived to be truth, and he disdained not the cry of the humble who sought redress from tyranny. As the early history of the Commonwealth of Rome gave some of the brightest characters in connection with that country, so we recognize in the late Mr. STEVENS a bright and shining light, guided by love of country and patriotism, whose noble life adorns the first century of the history of the nation; that period in which it emerged from the gloom of social tyranny to the reconstruction of States on the glorious principle of political equality.

"His mien, his speech
Were sweetly simple—
But, when the master matched his mighty mind,
Up rose the hero; on his piercing eye
Sat observation; on each glance of thought
Decision followed."

ONE OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

The Southern journals, in their eagerness to disprove the charges made against GEN. FORREST, resort to every pretext to scour his record. Some of their attempts are very lame indeed, and, generally speaking, the more elaborate they are, the more lamentable they prove. Recently one of these anxious journals reproduced an "apology," purporting to come from the pen of one General D. B. EATON, (whoever he may be—we confess we have no knowledge of the General whatever,) and published in a "prominent Eastern journal," with some editorial comments which we are inclined to class of a piece with the apology. Alluding to the Fort Pillow massacre, General EATON, after asserting that FORREST used strenuous exertions and severe measures in restraining his forces from the completion of the horrible butchery they were engaged in when he rejoined his command, continues:

"It will be asked how it came to pass that this thing should have been done by men under Forrest's command, and why he not be held guilty. (Very likely.) We answer that his forces were peculiar; that the kind of warfare he waged was calculated to weaken discipline. He moved rapidly from place to place with mounted men, subsisting off the country, and we learned in our army what effect this had upon troops. Then Forrest had hundreds of reckless, desperate negroes, who all their lives had been taught to load the life of a negro cheap, and the taking of such life was the crime of killing a dog. Forrest, we learn, was not present when the assault was made resulting in the massacre, but rode in all haste to the scene of action as soon as he learned what was going on; and by his authority put a stop to it."

Who has not heard of the witness who proved too much? Pray step to the front, *General* EATON, where the people can see you. Why, you are a greater curiosity than the monster you attempted to whitewash. You, a Union General, apologizing for the atrocities committed by the demon of Fort Pillow? Now, if you have ever stood the brunt of battle among brave Northern soldiers, pray tell us if you have ever met, or ever *heard* of such "peculiar forces" as you have attempted to describe, in the Union armies? Did *you* serve in the Southwest, or on your seat at Washington? How do you know that FORREST "moved rapidly from place to place?" Did he *follow* you? Come, tell us who did the quickest running, and, more particularly, who was ahead? Were you known amongst the four divisions which he was so unfortunate as to "butt" against in one day (like a moth against a flame), on the Cumberland Mountains? At all events, tell us how you come by the experience which enabled you to determine the "effect" moving "rapidly from place to place" had upon Union troops. Would *you* accept the command of "reckless, desperate men, who all their lives had been taught to hold the life of a negro equal to that of a dog?"

General EATON may be a gentleman in the popular sense of the term, and as brave as the bravest in the land. He is brave. We admit it at once, because it requires a very brave man to volunteer *such* an apology to the American people as he presents (if we are to believe our eyes and Southern assurance,) for the demon of Fort Pillow. But he does not come up to our standard of a brave Christian. This apology, which it appears is an old affair, has, in fact, been set aside by the demon himself. He has acknowledged his presence at the massacre, and defended it upon purely military grounds. At least that is the general belief. But whether he does or does not deny it, we affirm that nothing can warrant the acceptance of *such* a command as has been described. It is true to the letter. We have indubitable evidence of the fact. As well might a pirate plead the base complexion of his crew as a screen to conceal his horrible villainies when at the foot of the gallows. If ever public opinion is correct, it is in the unanimous verdict awarded those who, of their own free will, and instigated by the Devil, rashly venture upon a line of conduct that leaves them without the pale of civilized society.

The truth is known to most of us concerning N. B. FORREST. The man who could wantonly slaughter cattle, horses and swine in the atrocious attempt to poison the water upon which Union soldiers were compelled to subsist, would hesitate at nothing. And this FORREST, aided by MORGAN, volunteered and *accomplished* when our troops were moving upon Bowling Green. No wonder the Southern press find employment in scouring his record. Not all the testimony of the Southern press, the Southern people, all the Union Generals combined can brighten the diabolical record of the Demon of Fort Pillow.

"CHEERS FOR JEFF. DAVIS."

The class that cheered for JEFF. DAVIS on Liverpool Exchange, represented the feeling portrayed by JAMES SPENCE, in his work on Secession; the class that gave the REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER all his trouble to obtain a hearing when he spoke in Liverpool; the class that connived and rejoiced at the escape of the Alabama; the class that contributed largely to raise funds to carry on an agitation for secession, and boldly demanded the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the Governments of France and England. The majority of the Liverpool merchants were in favor of the South; and their cheers for the rebel President show that they sympathize with the views proclaimed by the leaders of the Democracy.

From that class came chiefly the ventures in blockade running. They found ships, allured country gentlemen into the speculations, in many instances with vast loss, and preached rebellion at every opportunity. If that class had not cheered JEFF. DAVIS, they must have changed their views and principles entirely.

Liverpool always leans in favor of despotism. Its merchants opposed the emancipation of slaves in the West Indies as long as they could; and when the slaves were declared free, Liverpool merchants aided in the working out of the abominable apprenticeship system. As a rule, Liverpool merchants, though growing rich from trading with America, are amongst the most jealous of our opponents. The major portion of them are Tories. They did not wish any disturbance of the social system of the South; they were growing rich from slave grown cotton, and concluded, if the South secured her independence, that the flow of wealth would continue. They viewed with apathy all attempts to raise cotton in other parts of the world, and staked their money in ventures to aid the Confederates.

JEFF. DAVIS is wise in his day and generation. He goes to men of his own class. He is skilled in what merchants in Liverpool planned, but failed to execute. Their purpose from first to last was to involve France and England in war with America. At one time they nearly succeeded. It was only the bold attitude of the people—the workers, that prevented it. Though nearly a million of "cotton operatives" were out of employment, they resisted the blandishments and bribery of the Southern party and cheered for the North when they scarcely knew where their next meal was to come from.

America has not to thank the rich men of France and England for abstinence from meddling. All that diplomacy could do was exhausted in methods to embroil the governments; but the people, believing America to be the home of the people, where people had power to make laws, would not consent to any interference.

Cheers for JEFF. DAVIS on Liverpool Exchange, by no means represent the state of national feeling, but of that portion in sympathy with the leaders of the rebellion. There are millions in France and England who will utter curses loud and deep that the traitor has sought an asylum in Europe. If JEFF. DAVIS is given a public dinner, it is not unlikely that he will declare against the Reform parties of Europe, and in favor of settled and arbitrary governments.

A GRAVE ERROR.

It is reiterated that politics have become a byword because the respectable portion of the community no longer take an interest in the details necessary to the life of the system, consequently the control of all offices of emolument and profit has lapsed into the hands of designing, incompetent and frequently dishonest men. Especially is this true of the municipal offices; offices which are commonly supposed to be safeguards against the evils alluded to, but which, instead of abating the same, frequently furnish a cloak for the commission of notoriously immoral and corrupt practices. Good men deplore the evils resulting from this state of affairs, and yet at the same time make no effort to check the atrocious impositions practiced daily upon the public by men void of principle and character.

These remarks are not necessarily applicable to our own city—as a rule, however, they will apply to near'y every large city in the Union. The complaint is universal and outspoken; but it generally ends in talk without being productive of any discernable good. Now, it must be patent to every reflecting mind that mere talk will not remedy the evil or restore the offices to their original purposes and purity. Something more than mere talk is requisite. Work, patient work, and time (which can never be better bestowed) is absolutely necessary to the accomplishment of this object.

Thanks to the abolition of the abominable caucus system, our citizens have now an opportunity to select men of tried worth and acknowledged ability, instead of being compelled, in a manner, to reward the most "available" men simply on the score of party services. We do not expect to realize at once all the benefits which may reasonably be anticipated through the introduction of the "Crawford county system;" at the same time we have no doubt whatever that the evils which gave to all right thinking people concern and anxiety may be mitigated if the respectable portion of the community will perform their whole duty. The future administration of our municipal affairs depends largely upon the character and capacity of the officers selected to fill the most important municipal offices on 15th. Will the better portion of the community rise up in their might and dispense the public offices in such a manner as to promote law and order, or will they supinely submit to the control of the destructive element? We do not doubt that the respectable class preponderates—the query is, will they perceive wherein they have erred, and immediately resolve to retrieve their mistake?

If the Tammany ticket is just the thing for true men, and if its election is to be desired for the sake of peace and good government, how does it happen that all the old rebel leaders have suddenly moved to the front in its support? Have they changed and become wise and good all of a sudden, or are they, being about as bad as ever, intent on a scheme to execute a purpose in which, up to this time they have failed?

THE STATE DEBT AND TAXATION.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, Chairman of the Union Republican State Central Committee, recently addressed a note to Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor General, asking him what the total debt of the State was January 1, 1860, and January 1, 1868—to what extent, during that period, taxation had been abated or repealed, and what amount of extraordinary expenses had been paid by the State during the same period? General HARTRANFT answers by producing the official figures, from which it appears that the total State debt, Nov. 30, 1860, was $37,969,847 50. On August 5, 1868, the total debt was $33,651,637 47. The tax on real and personal estate has been reduced as follows: Net amount charged to the counties annually from 1862 to 1865, $1,657,314 33. Net amount chargeable annually for 1866, 1867 and 1868, $313,-222 19—showing an annual reduction of $1,344,092 14. Extraordinary expenses to a large amount have been paid during these years for military purposes—a fact well known to every tax payer. These figures show an absolute liquidation of *four and one-third million dollars* of the State debt, and an annual reduction of taxation to the amount of *one and a third million dollars*. The immense debt of almost forty millions, which had been contracted under Democratic administrations, has been reduced under Republican rule, and at a time when extraordinary expenditures were incurred by a gigantic war! Nor is this all: while the debt was being reduced, taxation has been materially lightened. When our Republican friends hear Democrats prating about "taxation," "debt," etc., let them have these figures. They are official, and form a sufficient answer to the flippant and baseless assertions of demagogues.

TOOMBS AND COBB.

These two men contend with WADE HAMPTON for mastery in misrepresentation and lies. Not content with honorable warfare, they turn like savage hounds on to the well earned fame of General GRANT, and by lies, wilful and perverse, seek to give a coloring to his military acts that only reveals the baseness of their own natures. TOOMBS calls GRANT a conqueror sometimes, a vague sort of nonentity; but COBB distances him in slander. Alluding to General GRANT, he says: "But the man who, after the battle is over, travels over the field and with a valor I cannot commend, draws his sword to thrust it into each corpse as he passes along—such a man can never command my respect, and if my advice is heeded, will never get a vote in Georgia."

This is that venemous kind of stabbing which does its authors more injury than the brave man against whom it is directed. No one will suppose that General GRANT ever did commit an act of the kind who will take the trouble to read. Even granting the venom of COBB to be only a figure of speech, it is conveyed in a dastardly manner, more criminal than as if the charge was broad, open and directly made. And this is the class of men the South adopt as leaders. There is a class, no doubt, who will believe such wicked and slanderous imputations. They must be left to grovel in their own errors until the progress of events has demonstrated how their leaders have tried to deceive them, by calumniating the noblest and worthiest soldier of the Republic.

WE are disposed to think that Governor SMITH, of Georgia, in vetoing the bill providing for the selection of Presidential electors by the Legislature, has acted wisely. That strong reasons can be brought forward in support of the principle as it has always prevailed in South Carolina, we are prepared to believe; but it is contrary to the spirit of our Government, and although at the present time probably better reasons than ever exist for its adoption in the South, we hope the present attempt will fail. South Carolina removed the question of President as far from the people as possible, by committing the choice of electors to the Legislature, which was chosen every two years. We believe the opposite is the only correct principle—that the amplest facilities for enabling the people to participate in the election of President should be afforded. That the people of any section of the Union possess not the intelligence, have not the requisite patriotism, or that a Legislature chosen by them would perform the duty of choosing electors with a greater degree of discretion, we shall be slow to believe. An ulterior purpose, however good in itself, will not justify a flagrant departure from the underlying principle of popular government. We therefore hope that the proposition, which is being extensively entertained in the Southern States, to commit to the Legislatures the selection of electors, unless there is some better reason for it than we know of, will be abandoned, or will fail whenever it is attempted.

WADE HAMPTON retreats. When some of his former sentences were printed and commented on he felt seriously annoyed. He attempted at Columbia, S. C., on Saturday to explain his position. He said he did not intend to fight this Presidential campaign under the Confederate flag, "that is furled for ever, to be buried in the grave of the lost cause." When a leader changes base so suddenly and entirely alters his course, there is not much reliance to be placed on what he says. At one time, since the Tammany nominations, HAMPTON has been for sweeping every vestige of Northern government from the South, reviving the old social curse and threatening death and destruction to all who opposed. He was for starving all the colored people who would not vote the Democratic ticket. The next character we find him playing is speaking between two colored men, arguing that he and his confederates were their only true friends, and that the ruin of the whites was destruction for the blacks. Next he furls and buries the Confederate flag. Truly WADE HAMPTON plays many parts, but he cannot hide his rebel proclivities.

IT is reported from Washington that President JOHNSON has determined to recognize the Southern State governments as legal, and will direct the Secretary of War to issue an order to all Department Commanders to act in harmony with the civil authorities in maintaining peace. Should this report prove to be true, Mr. JOHNSON will occupy a position the reverse of that taken by the Democratic party in declaring the reconstruction acts null and void.

THE Confederate bondholders and cotton speculators in Liverpool are cheering JEFF. DAVIS lustily. In the South WADE HAMPTON, by way of a clincher, winds up his rebellious speeches by calling for cheers for General LEE—which his admiring hearers give with a will. Really, things are becoming interesting. Has JEFF. DAVIS gone to England to form combinations for aid, while WADE HAMPTON, COBB, TOOMBS, SEYMOUR, BLAIR & Co. organize rebellion at home?

THE address of the National Committee of the Boys in Blue will be found in another column. It has the right ring, and is a proper response to the challenge of the old leaders of the rebel armies who have reappeared in the character of leaders of the Democratic party. The time has come when those who saved the government from its enemies to fall into line again.

SEYMOUR asks what has been done with the money collected during the last eight years. Republicans reply, spent in prosecuting a war of which such as he were the cause, and in establishing civil governments in States where life and property were insecure through the sympathy rebels received from such men as HORATIO SEYMOUR.

CARY, Representative from Cincinnati, made a speech there on Monday evening. His threat to vote for repudiating the national debt, in a certain contingency, was greeted with more hearty applause than anything else he said. If you would bring down the house at a Democratic meeting, all you have to do is to talk repudiation. At the South they season the thing with a "smart sprinkle" of revolution.

A NEW EUROPEAN POLICY.

England wants Egypt; France an extension of territory; Prussia Germany consolidated. Spain is with difficulty kept from revolution. She has faded from her former magnificence. Portugal, as we said a few days since, must bow to the will of the larger powers. A bold writer recommends a new order of things. France to take Spain and Portugal, with the understanding that England is given Egypt. Prussia is to be silenced by allowing her Germanic territory she does not at present possess. England with Egypt her own, can extend her possessions in Africa. Russia could not fight against such an alliance, Turkey is comparatively powerless, and Austria is without money or credit. Such is the programme, which it is said may have been talked over by the two foreign Ministers of France and England at the late interview. Of course it is all supposition, and may be madness, but there is method in it that may be dangerous. The same writer says that if that policy is pursued by the leading powers of Europe, America will make short work of a number of troublesome governments on this vast continent, and thus bring the world into something like legislative order and harmony.

WHEN NAPOLEON spoke at Troyes, his chief sentence, in a very short speech, was "GOD preserve France." There is little doubt that NAPOLEON'S idea of Providential care for France is in the preservation of the NAPOLEONIC dynasty. That is the extent he cares for France. NAPOLEON is a terse and happy speaker. He does not readily commit himself, and his late speech, in reply to the people who called him out, was one of his happiest efforts in confounding his rule with the care of Divine Providence over the Empire of which he is at present master.

WADE HAMPTON addressed a SEYMOUR and BLAIR meeting at Aiken, S. C., on the 4th inst., in which he said that in fighting for the rebellion he simply did his duty; and that in the present canvass he was keeping right on fighting for the same cause. He repeated his former description of the reception and influence accorded to the Southern delegates in the Tammany Convention, and concluded by saying he yielded none of his love for the "Lost Cause," which would finally triumph in the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

THE Democratic State Committee are circulating a table, which may or may not be correct, setting forth each county's share of the national debt and consequent burthen of taxation. It seems to us that this must prove an unlucky document—a continual reminder that but for the Democratic party there would have been no rebellion; consequently no debt and no taxation. We feel like thanking Senator WALLACE for thus establishing the rascality and treason of his own party.

THE Louisville *Journal* says the Democrats of Connecticut have invited WADE HAMPTON to make a speech in New Haven. We hope he will accept. Connecticut is one of the States the Democrats put down as sure to go for SEYMOUR. The rebel cavalryman will find a congenial atmosphere there. The invitation confers equal honor on the inviter and invited. "Three cheers for Gen. LEE."

THE circular which has recently appeared in England devoted to the task of showing that neither party in this country means repudiation, has been forwarded by eminent bankers to their agents here to ascertain the facts in the case—a fact that indicates the interest felt abroad in our politics.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

We direct the attention of railway contractors, and others, to the advertisement of the Chief Engineer of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, inviting proposals for the graduation, masonry and ballasting upon the unfinished sections between Uniontown and Cumberland. This advertisement is significant—it means business. The Company have now reached a point which they have been struggling for years to gain. They have the *means* to complete the road, (the entire amount necessary having been subscribed,) and will open to travelers and shippers a new route to the seaboard in the shortest possible time. The public have some knowledge of the difficulties and dangers which this road has encountered during the past few years, but few persons in this community are aware of the tact, the energy and the perseverance which the President and Directors have displayed in placing this great enterprise upon a successful footing. W. Oden Hughart, Esq., the indefatigable President, has had charge of the financial affairs, and has exhibited a degree of success in his negotiations which proves him fully equal to the task which he has undertaken. The specifications on the work to be done will be ready for delivery on the 20th inst., at the offices of the company in Pittsburgh and Cumberland, so that no time will be lost in commencing operations.

"Clerical Shams."

The *Round Table*, in a lengthy article deals with this question. It cruelly asks, how does it happen, while the cry of the scarcity of clergymen is so loud throughout the land, that so many of these unemployed brethren are seen at all seasons hanging about our large cities, fumbling the volumes at the book stores, monopolizing the best seats at ecclesiastical headquarters, pestering busy rectors with unseasonable and unprofitable calls, loafing in the publishing offices of the religious newspapers, wistfully eying the play bills of operas and the posters of sanctified picnics, and amiably ready at all times to lift their voices in a processional hymn or to air a surplice at a church show. Were they set apart for such service at their ordination?" In another passage in the same article the writer asks: "Is there not some reason to suspect that good cheer, attractive novelties, the charm of variety and the fascinations of the city generally tend unreasonably to protract these disinterested labors, till the sight of a ghostly solicitor is regarded, in many quarters, as a nuisance. We trust we are not uncharitable in thinking that there is just a bit of hollowness in this thing, and that more attention to business and less to pleasure would redound to the credit of the cloth and the advantage of the church." * * * * "The really infirm ones, in their deep sympathy with the Master, know what his discipleship means and enjoins."

Drouth and Crops in England.

By the latest English steamer we learn that the drouth in England is very severe and of long duration, threatening the worst consequences. No rain of consequence had fallen from the 30th of May to the 27th of July, and growing crops are the poorest known for many years. Stock suffer seriously and have degenerated greatly in price. From *The Mark Lane Express* we quote as follows:

"With exhausted stocks both at home and abroad, the importations of wheat are hardly sufficient to supply the demand from day to day; and the millers are obviously within the limit of works more than necessary to mix off with the old foreign wheat which cannot be worked alone. How the new will turn out as to yield is impossible to tell until the harvest becomes general; but, so far as is at present ascertained, there is a prospect of an average, although the light, thin soils have suffered severely from the long-continued drouth and heat. As to the quality—unless the weather should suddenly change for continental rain, the sample cannot fail to be fine and heavy, with the exceptions above stated, in the home counties reaping has been in progress for some days, and a considerable breadth of wheat is already carted. It will require but little groundage this season after being cut; and we suspect that after this week, on the earliest fields, it may be *cut and carried* at once, if no rain fell."

The *Daily News* of the 29th says, "in the last week in July the harvest is already far advanced all over England, and the fears of dearth are everywhere proving to be groundless."

Americans in Europe.

It is said that no fewer than 60,000 of our well to do American citizens are resident in England and on the Continent. A family that spends $20,000 yearly in the United States, can have the same enjoyments on the Continent for about $12,000 or $13,000 a year. Allowing each American resident in Europe to spend $1,500, it follows that $90,000,000 are contributed to their support. The reasons for the large residence abroad is given in three points—cheapness, liking the style of European society, and the splendor and gaity of the large cities, and for giving sons and daughters the finish of French and German education. A pleasing view of the result is taken in saving the means of families, leaving the money that would otherwise be expended in mere living for speculative and other purposes; and, the writer says, "these families being only idle consumers, it is an economy to the country that they should live where the costs of living are the cheapest."

THE Scientific Convention of Chicago, in discussing the antiquity of man, dated him back 36,000 years.

A Word About Words.

It will not need a special revelation for any body to discover that if our caption is good English, then "a word" may sometimes mean more words than one. And this in point of fact is true as is verified by common usage. But the mention of usage at once puts one in mind of the fact that a very common usage may be in opposition to the book authority or to the dictionary and grammar. And this word "authority" serves to remind us that the voice of the dictionary has not that humble character which once it was supposed to have, but that its claims have been considerably advanced—rightfully or not, so that now it assumes to be not simply the recorder of good usage, but the source from which alone usage is to derive its legitimateness. The fact is that the dictionary from being itself the subject and collector, has advanced to the dignity of king, and from the days of Samuel (not to name "the event" in the White House) until this day, when for the most part a servile homage is rendered to Noah, culture, at least, has recognized its supremacy as a necessity of the times.

Now in the matter of pronunciation, (not to say correct spelling, a thing which is rapidly passing out of use in manuscript copy,) one is frequently "brought up" quite suddenly. Thus you hear a man of some culture say he would make an inq-uiry, and instantly another makes an in-quiry, which latter the book affirms to be right. Nine times out of ten men say "conserv-a-tor," yet the dictionary says "con-servator." One man attempts to "de-monstrate" a problem, but another with dictionary in hand resolves to dem-onstrate it; and while the former seeks to become the de-mon-strator, the other by authority is the de-monstrator. A member in that incorruptible body, the Pennsylvania Legislature, once descanting at large had occasion to use the word "technical," which he was pleased to call "tetchnical, which was duly noted down by another member who had pronunciation on the brain; and after a few days the two honorables met, when Mr. S. resolved that his stepmother tongue (he being of the Pennsylvania Dutch persuasion) should suffer no dishonor, charged upon the erring Mr. H. R. his offense, which greatly provoked the Solon, who replied in terms more emphathic than polite, and more profane than religious, that it was his opinion that Mr. S. should instantly quit taking down members' words and watching their pronunciation, giving it as his deliberate judgment that they came to Harrisburg to make laws and not to learn pronunciation; and ended his philliple by saying that if Mr. S. desired to retain his friendship he must not be watching his words and correcting his errors. "Well, well, all very well," said Mr. S., "but Mr. T., I want you to understand that if you desire to retain my friendship you must not say tetchnical again." Thus it is seen that a single word mispronounced may mar the amicable relations of men as long even as legislators—which dread result might be prevented by a due acquaintance with the right dictionary. The right dictionary, and there is a significance in that which must not be overlooked. What the world did in matters of this kind before the Merriams began to fulfill their mission on this continent, may perhaps be known to some persons of a certain age; and how people got along before Noah's flood of spelling books and dictionaries occurred may possibly be in the memories of some of the oldest inhabitants. When once this publishing house began its herculean labors—and the great "unabridged" was sent forth—here was an end to controversy, and at length rest was found. Not quite: for then began the "battle of the dictionaries"—Worcester versus Webster—with the odds in favor of the latter. Words can scarcely describe the zeal with which "words" were chased and hunted—and captured and manufactured—to swell the vast vocabularies of the "authorities," and new editions with synonyms, "pictures," and etceteras were issued; and therefore we say that there is an important significance in the phrase "the right dictionary." For it is possible to get the wrong dictionary even from the right publisher and by the right author, as an incident or two in our own sad experience convinces us. For example: We had been, in our early days, diligently trained to say "ac-ces-sory," and felt entrenched in this position by what we thought to be universal custom. But one day we heard an eloquent and precise speaker say "ac-cessory," and so we took a note of it, and went forthwith to "Webster's Unabridged"—a good old copy of Merriam's first edition, and in that found the word as heard; and so we meekly conformed. But just lately the same publishers have sent forth a new edition of the Unabridged—and also a "New National"—both beautiful specimens of art, and in these, which we consulted at J. I. Read's, 67 Wood street, we found a return to our old pronunciation, and a note discrediting and deprecating the accent on the first syllable. Wherupon we concluded that if we would use right words, in a right way and with a right pronunciation, we must needs have the latest and best dictionary published, and this conclusion can only be fulfilled by possessing Merriam's latest issue—the "Pictorial Unabridged," or the "New National Webster," the best possible substitute for the former, and almost as good as it.

The Chinese Treaty and the Chinese in California.

The effects of article six of the Chinese treaty will be great. It does not confer naturalization on the American in China, nor on the Chinese in America, but it gives to the American in China all the rights, privileges, immunities, or exemptions enjoyed by the citizens of the most favored nations, and extends the same to the Celestials in America.

Article six will sweep away the licensing system for the Chinese. They will henceforth be able to follow the calling of miners without paying a special tax. It lifts them to the dignity of residents of the most favored nation. They must now be allowed to ride in street cars, swear in courts of law if they desire, and may take out naturalization papers, just as residents from the most highly favored nations are allowed to do.

Article six gives the Chinese the right to hold property. Soon as he has complied with the political requirements of America, he may run for an office, and may become a Congressman. More than that, the children of the Chinese will have entrance to public schools on the same footing as white children.

The effect of this treaty will soon appear. Chinamen will acquire property. They are splendid gardeners, and will quickly make the slopes of the Pacific coast "blossom like the rose." It will be to the interest of the Californians, now that the treaty is concluded, and so much depends on the observance of good faith, to treat John Chinaman with proper respect. There are fifty thousand Chinese on the Pacific coast at large, and fully fifteen thousand in San Francisco. The importance of the Chinese there will soon increase. There are now Chinese streets, shops, and some of the Chinese merchants do business on a large scale. The remittances of coin to China amount to half a million a month, but now they can own property a great portion of that will be invested in the States.

What a change! Only a few weeks since, aye even now, before the power of article six of the the treaty is understood, the Chinaman was and is looked upon as inferior even by the colored people. Now he is entitled to the privileges of the residents of the most favored nations, and what they are the tests of those who have become naturalized can testify.

It is said that the Senate fully understood the meaning of article six when they passed it. Who will say after this that the Government is not a liberal one? It offers a home for the distressed of all nations, and having for many years found refuge for the people of Europe, it opens its privileges to the children of Asia, inviting the oldest civilization to mingle with the new.

Great Camp Meeting.

The great camp meeting at Sing Sing is now in full working order. There are seats for 3,000 persons, and the verandah of a frame house serves as a platform for the speakers. The meeting is said to be the largest ever held in the United States, except the one at Martha's Vineyard. The grove in which the meeting is held is at the summit of a lofty hill. The services were inaugurated last Tuesday morning; and will continue until next Friday. The attendance has been very large. There are boarding tents for meals and about fifty ministers lodge in the frame cottage. The Metropolitan police have quarters for ten men, but up to Saturday not a single arrest had been made. Henry Ward Beecher was expected to visit the camp and deliver one of his original sermons.

Cruise of the Frigate Hartford.

Last Thursday the first class war frigate Hartford returned from a three years' cruise. The vessel was commissioned on July 17, 1865, and on August 11th set sail on her three years' cruise, under the command of Rear Admiral Bell. The frigate has visited Rio Janeiro, Cape of Good Hope, Batavia, the capital of the Island of Java, Macao, at the mouth of the Canton river, Hong Kong, Swatow, Amoy, Shanghae, Nagasaki, Yokahoma, Yeddo, Hiogo, a new port in Japan. On the 11th of January, 1868, Admiral Bell and Lieutenant Reed and a number of others were drowned in the surf at Osaca.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* says it is "prepared to prove" that "the party who sustain Grant for the Presidency is a Cannibal Party." From further specimens of half a column, of which this is the beginning, we spare our readers.

AUSTRIA AND THE POPE.

Baron Buest's Reply to the Allocution.

Baron Buest has replied at length to the Papal Allocution concerning Austria. The document is written in a calm and temperate spirit, marked more by sorrow than anger. His Holiness the Pope cannot fail to see, in the perusal of the reply, the imprudence of the Holy See in taking such marked notice of Austrian legislation.

The reply of Baron Buest indicates that those in authority are not "civil disposed" towards the Pope; but that the people, by their vehemence and determination, forced the enactment of those laws that gave special cause of complaint to the Holy Father and his advisers The Baron desires conciliation, and regrets that "the Holy See does not give the idea of the existence of a certain tendency to moderate its expressions in so far as the views held by the Church will permit."

That is a reproof more cutting than harsher language. Austria, says the Baron, cannot be compared to other countries in its devotion to the Holy See. "Have we laid hands on the territory, or the possessions of the Church? Have we oppressed the Catholic religion or its ministers?" The Baron regrets that the Holy See did not take his premonitions into account, for by the irritating language of the Allocution, the question has been removed from theological into political discussion.

About State documents there is always a cold respectability, indicative of high polish, which does not adapt itself to the common passions of mankind. Yet these documents, dressed and spiced with the courtesies of courts, mean more than the vulgar parlance of determination expressed in every day life. The Pope scolded Austria in unequivocal terms. Austria replies through Baron Beu t, regretting that His Holiness should so far forget what is due to the progress of the age as to undertake to lecture millions of people on the duty they owe to the church. The effect of the Allocution has been marked in Austria. Baron Beust pointed out that the Allocution contained no allusion to the legislation of Austria concerning marriages, schools and other matters, that the excitement, which had grown since 1855 against the Concordat, would be arrayed. By the use of partial threats and language calculated to rouse the passions, the Allocution has made the reform party of Austria, ten times more embittered against interference by the Holy See than it was formerly.

Not only so, Baron Beust rises in dignity when he approaches the question of Hungary. It will be remembered that there was a passage in the Allocution specially addressed to the Hungarian Bishops. This was like setting fire to gunpowder. The Pope relied, by diplomatic arts and spiritual prejudice, to punish Austria through Hungary, which has been the torment of the Empire for many years. In this, there has been a lamentable failure, and Baron Beust points out this in gentle but sarcastic language.

The breach is there, who will say when it will be healed? Rome supposed, by the past devotion of Austria, that the spiritual thunders yet had power. The reply of Baron Beust regrets that His Holiness should still presume to draw from that source, and in gentlemanly terms Austria kicks the Pope into a dependent position.

A Cheap Railway.

The state of country roads, when there is a break up for the season, is often deplored by those who have to pay for transportation; indeed, by all who desire to travel. Some intermediate kind of road, between the common turnpike and the expensive iron track, has long been sought, and now there appears a feasible method of obtaining it. It is a railway of wood, costing about $1,000 a mile for superstructure, where timber is plenty, and from $1,500 to $3,000 a mile for grading. The rails are made of maple, fastened in maple ties. The rails are four by six inches, strongly wedged edgewise every three feet into heavily notched cross ties. The roads are said to be considerably cheaper than either plank or gravel roads.

A road of this kind has been in operation many years in the State of New York, and another connects the Clifton Iron Mines with the Oswegatchie Railway. These roads will bear a speed for freight trains of twelve miles, and for passenger trains of twenty miles an hour. It is claimed that these roads will bear the rolling stock of any railway, providing the wheels have a rim of five inches in width. It is proposed to build a road of this kind from New Carthage to Harrisville, a distance of forty-seven and a half miles.

It would appear that the desideratum has been at last found to correct bad roads. In small country towns, where they cannot afford the expense of iron tramways for street cars, where timber is plentiful, they may readily make wooden railways; and all the main points in manufacturing districts may avail themselves of these cheap roads, of which Mr. J. B. Hubert, of Hermon, Saint Lawrence county, New York, says he has had one, seven miles in length, in operation for eight years, and that ordinary repairs will keep them up. He says he can treins over one of these roads last winter where there was a grade of 365 feet to the mile.

The idea of wooden tramways was adopted a long time ago before the introduction of rail ways, at most of the English collieries, and were found to answer well. Many wooden railways may even now be seen in operation. On one of the railways in New York State a traction engine is used, the cost of which is set down at $7,000.

The subject is one of vast interest to manufacturers, mill owners, farmers and the public generally. A cheap method of obviating mud roads will command, we should imagine, prompt attention.

"And Has it Come to This."

The Wilcox (Alabama) *Vindicator* and Mobile *Register* have lost all hatred for the black man. They want to convert him: thinking when he is a Democrat, he is a very sensible politician. They have a gifted colored man named Willis Rollins, at Baton Rouge, who pleases the Democrats wonderfully. He has taken the stump in favor of Seymour and Blair, and the Democrats pass him on, so that his usefulness may be extended.

Not only so, the papers to which we allude, recommend the employment of fifty colored speakers to go amongst their brethren and tell of the miseries inflicted by the radicals. They say that much good will result from such a course of policy, as the colored people are more easily moved by their own order than by the whites.

So, then, the negro is not objected to if he is only a Democrat. The language employed by many of the papers in the South clearly shows that there is no objection to colored votes when they are in harmony with the Tammany platform. It is pleasing to see a recognition of colored votes under any circumstances. The papers that call on the public to send Willis Rollins forward in the good cause of Democracy, must have high ideas of colored

Weekly Commercial.

THE LADY JACQUELINE.

"False and fickle, or fair and sweet,
I care not for Love or fate;
The noblest deed in the right at my feet
Was the bravest and the best!
Then may pain fall, for that power has waned,
And their glory was dead and dim,
They were well enough while they lived and reigned,
But now was one like him.
And now I come from the past would I bring
All that sad forgotten time!
The King is dead! long live the King!"
Said the Lady Jacqueline.

"In the old, old days, when life was glad,
And earth stood upon me smiled,
A pretty, dainty lover I had,
Whom I loved with the heart of a child.
When the vanished sun of yesterday
Threw back from the shadowy line,
It may bring the love he had for me,
And the love I had for him!
But since to-day has a better thing
To give, I'll never repine:
The King is dead! long live the King!"
Said the Lady Jacqueline.

"Once, caught by the sheen of stars and face,
I bowed, for a single day,
To a knave pretender, mean and base,
Unfit for place or sway.
That was the work of a minor and spell,
And the charm in a moment fled,
And the seer from his weak hand fell,
And the crown from his feeble head.
But homage true, at last I bring
To one true King:
The King is dead! long live the King!"
Said the Lady Jacqueline.

"And yet it almost makes me weep;
Ay, weep, and cry, and sigh,
When I think of one who lies asleep
Where the willows wave and sway.
For he loved me well, and I loved again,
And prayed for his long and prosperous reign,
In our realm of sweet content;
But death of the dead may the life-long cling.
Nor kneel at an empty shrine:
The King is dead! long live the King!"
Said the Lady Jacqueline.

"By the one I held most true and dear,
And called my lord, my own,
I was undone in a single year,
And a new queen shares his throne.
To him who fails and him who wed,
Shall I give my fealty?
Nay, the dead one is not half so dead
As the false one is to me;
Math he the faithful one I bring,
And the faithless I resign—
The King is dead! long live the King!"
Said the Lady Jacqueline.

"Yea! all my lovers and Kings that were,
Are dead and hid away;
Dead, as in a sepulchre,
Shut up till the Judgment day.
Pale or ruddy, or weak or wed,
They are all alike to me;
For the eyes no more may be misled,
That have looked on Majesty.
Then bring me wine, and garlands bring,
For my King of the right divine—
The King is dead! long live the King!"
Said the Lady Jacqueline.

Seymour and His Friends.

[From the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat.]

The Copperhead journals make awkward work of it trying to explain away Governor Seymour's speech to his "friends" the New York rioters of July, 1863. The Buffalo *Courier* says: "The speech was made not to the rioters, but to terror-stricken men—men who had wandered down from different parts of the city to the neighborhood of the city hall, for the purpose of seeing when this bloodshed and riot was to be stopped."

The New York *World* however, declares in somewhat different terms, that the "friends" were composed of men who were hanging about the *Tribune* office "listening to a man who was haranguing them, inciting an attack on the *Tribune* building. At that moment Governor Seymour appearing on the steps of the City Hall, they ran over joined those in the Park and to the loud cries of 'Seymour, Seymour,' the Gov. rnor responded. He said, 'My freinds;' what should he have said? There were no rioters before him; there was a mass of excited laboring men, believing that the draft was illegal, or if not illegal, inequitable and unjust. What was the exact way to talk to such men? First, to tell them that he had sent his adjutant to Washington to see that their rights should be protected. Second, to tell them to act as good citizens and secure safety to property and person."

This is a pretty account of the matter to be sure. But what are the facts? The draft in New York was to begin on Monday, July 13. This was well known beforehand, both to the rebels and their allies in the North. Lee, the rebel raider, on that very day invaded Ohio, and Lee with a powerful army was still north of the Potomac. Arrangements had undoubtedly been made for a Copperhead rising in the North simultaneously with the advance of the rebels. The defeat of Lee at Gettysburg had marred the programme, but the train was laid for mischief in New York and the explosion could not be prevented. Accordingly on Monday, July 13, a mob, at a preconcerted signal suddenly attacked a building on Third avenue, where drafting had commenced, gutted it, fatally injured an enrolling officer, and drove the other occupants through the windows at the peril of their lives. They then attacked the Government armory on Second avenue, brutally maltreated the occupants, and fired the building. Led on by a Virginia rebel, they attacked and disarmed soldiers and police, hunted them down and frightfully mangled them. They swarmed, a pack of thousands of yelling, whooping demons, around the colored orphan asylum, set it on fire, drove off the firemen that attempted to play on the flames, and would have hung the Chief Engineer but for the determined resistance of his men. The building was stripped of its contents, the orphaned children turned naked and friendless into the street, to be kicked and beaten by the infuriated brutes, and the building leveled with the ground. Fresh from this scene of dastardly and cowardly outrage, the now maddened ruffians burned up the colored people's homes, beat them to lamp-posts and trees, beat them to death, set them on fire as they lay dying, and burned their homes. Thus passed the first day of the mob. All night the city was in a blaze and fire was kept up. Next day an attempt was made to burn a United States hospital, in which lay two hundred and fifty sick and wounded soldiers. The troops were called out and several fights took place, the rioters being driven back by the guns of Governor Seymour on the City Hall steps who addressed them thus:

My Friends: I have come down here this the quiet of the country to see what was the difficulty and what was the trouble with you concerning the draft. Let me assure you that I am your friend. [Uproarious cheering.]—You have been my friends—(cries of 'Yes, yes!' 'That's so!' 'We are, and will be again')—and now, I assure you, my fellow citizens, that I am here to show you a test of my friendship. [Cheers.] I wish to inform you that I have sent my Adjutant-General to Washington to confer with the authorities there, to have this draft suspended or stopped. [Vociferous cheers.] I ask you as good citizens to wait for his return; and I assure you that I will do all that I can to see that there is no inequality and no wrong done to any one. I wish you to take good care of all property as good citizens, and see that every person is safe. The safe-keeping of property and person rests with you, and I charge you to disturb neither. It is your duty to maintain the good order of the city, and I know you will do it. I wish you now to separate as good citizens, and you can assemble again whenever you wish to do so. I ask you to leave all to me now, and I will see your rights. Wait until my Adjutant returns from Washington, and you shall be satisfied. Listen to me and see that there is no harm done to persons or property, and retire peaceably.

Now, this is a sensible speech and a fit address and he will see that it was not a fit one to be made to such a mob by the Chief Magistrate of the State. He began by assuring these riotons and plundering murderers that he was their friend. He regarded them as his "friends"—his political friends, he meant, and the mob—responded to the appeal by cries of "yes," "that's so." He then proceeded to give them "a test of his friendship." This was an assurance that he had sent his Adjutant-General to Washington "to confer with the authorities there to have the draft suspended or stopped!" What was this but saying to the mob, "gentlemen, you are right, the draft is a fraud and an outrage, and I have sent to Washington to have it stopped." Every rioter against the draft, on hearing these words, knew that he was justified by the Governor in his opposition to the measure, though the Governor left the mob in opposition had been manifested a little too roughly, and though he added a few common-places about respecting property and persons.

In this speech Horatio Seymour addressed these red-handed ruffians as good citizens, and even went so far as to tell them that if they would only separate now they might assemble again whenever they wished to do so. Is it any wonder that they gave him "vociferous cheers" and went on burning and murdering till they were finally suppressed by force? Is Governor fit for his position and not in sympathy with the wretches would have ordered them to disperse at once, and would have enforced his order at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon. He would not have descended to parley with such ruffians, to term them his friends, to talk about respecting their rights, and to promise to effect for them their unlawful object by representations at Washington.

The *World* in the article from which we have quoted above attempts to justify Governor Seymour's language to the rioters by the address made to another body of these rioters by the late Archbishop Hughes, who spoke to them kindly and called them his children. It is sufficient to say that there is no similarity in the two cases. Language which is proper enough in the mouth of a venerable prelate, with no force to back him and no authority but that of kindness and persuasion, was altogether inappropriate, altogether weak and cowardly, when used by the Governor of a State, and the Chief Commander-in-Chief of a great State, whose duty it was to put down riots and not to honey-fuggle the lawbreakers.

A VERMONT paper says: There is a man in this State who cannot speak to his father. Previous to his birth some difficulty arose between his mother and father, and for a considerable time he refused to speak with him. The difficulty was subsequently healed, the child was born, and in due time began to talk; but when sitting with his father was invariably silent. It continued so until the child was five years old, when the father, having exhausted his powers of persuasion, threatened it with punishment for its stubbornness. When the punishment was inflicted it elicited nothing but sighs and groans, which told but too plainly that the little sufferer could not speak, though he vainly endeavored to do so. All who were present related in the opinion that it was impossible for the child to speak to his father. Time proved his opinion to be correct. At a mature age its efforts to converse with its parent could only produce the most bitter sighs and groans.

Just as France is holding out her hand to us with the promise of another Atlantic cable, to be completed before the close of the next year, we are informed that the cable from Key West to Havana is to be extended from Havana to Aspinwall. From Aspinwall the wire is already carried to Panama. A scheme is on foot, with good promise of success, for extending a cable northward, along the western coast of South America to Valparaiso. The are already over-land lines in course of construction in Peru and Chile extending along the coast.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 12.

There is no abatement of the late extreme ease in money. Loans are readily negotiated in our own market at 9 to 15 per cent. per annum, according to the standing and credit of the borrower. It often occasions expressions of surprise, among thoughtful business men, why it is that the high rates paid here does not attract more capital from other points where money is in greater abundance and gladly loaned at much lower prices. There is no use of denying what is passable to every person conversant with financial matters that the rates of interest for the use of money is higher in Pittsburgh, than probably at any other point in the country. It is idle to declaim against the banks, as they are asked to loan two dollars for every one they have to offer. The trouble is, there is not enough of capital to meet the legitimate demands of our rapidly extending and prosperous commercial and manufacturing community. In the East, the loan market continues to work with great ease. There is still more money offered on Government at 3 per cent. than can be employed. On railway and mixed collateral from 3@4 per cent. is paid. Discounts are dull, with rates unchanged from yesterday. That money will be in greater demand in a few weeks seems probable from the large amount of four months' paper offering at the banks. The merchants making this paper have no present use for the money, and would probably leave it at the banks for a month, yet are willing to submit to a discount of 6@7 per cent. to be secured against the pinch which usually attends the making up of the October quarterly statement.

—Gold is firmer to-day, the fluctuations being from 146¾ to 146¾.

—Government securities within a few days showed a marked improvement. The demand is more active, and prices are firmer and advancing. The most noticeable feature is an improvement in new 7·30s, for which 109 was bid. This is a fractional advance over 1867s which have heretofore commanded the higher price. It is rumored that large amounts of 1865s have been quietly shipped during the past few weeks, although they are not classed with exportable bonds.

James T. Brady & Co., bankers, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, furnish the annexed comparative fluctuations of prices for government securities:

	Aug. 11.	Aug. 12.	Inc.	Dec.
1881's 6s	115¾	115¾	..	..
1862's 5-20s	114¾	114¾	..	¼
1864's 5-20s	111	110¾	..	¼
1865's 5-20s, old	112¾	112¾	..	¼
1865's 5-20s, new	108¾	109	¼	..
1867's 5-20s	108¼	109	¾	..
1858's 5-20s	105½	..	..	..
10-40s	103¾	103¾	..	..
Gold	146¾	146¾	..	..

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	10:25 A.M.	11:25 A.	2:30 P. M.
1881's 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾
1862's 5-20s	114¾	114¾	114¾
1864's 5-20s	110¾	110¾	110¾
1865's 5-20s, old	112¾	112¾	112¾
1865's 5-20s, new	109	109¼	109
1867's 5-20s	109¼	109¼	109
10-40s	103¾	103¾	103¾
Gold	146¾	146¾	146¾

	10	10:50	11:55	12:25	1:55	3	4
August 12, 1868.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
N.Y. Central	127¼	128¾	128¾	128¾	129	129	128¾
Erie	87½	88	88	88	88	88	88
Hudson River	135	136	..	135¾	136	..	135¾
Reading	91½	91¾	91¾	91¾	92	92	91¾
Mich. Central	..	..	..	..	..	120¾	..
Mich. Southern	85¾	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86
Ill. Central	..	..	148	..	..	148	..
Cleve. & Pitts.	..	..	87¾	..	..	87¾	87¾
Fort Wayne	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Chi. & N.W.	87¾	88	88¼	88¼	88¼	88	87¾
Chi. & Rock Isl.	97	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
Cleve. & Toledo	..	..	101¼	101¼	..	101¼	100¾
Cin. & Chi.	112	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
Tol. & Wabash	..	..	87¾	..	..	..	84
Chi. & Alton	..	..	140	..	..	..	..
Pitts. & Ft. Wayne	..	..	98¾	..	..	98¾	..
Canton	..	..	47	..	..	47¾	..
Pacific Mail	..	..	108¾	109¼	..	109¼	..
W. U. Tel	..	..	33¾	34¼	..	33¾	33¾
Adams Ex.	..	..	49¾	..	..	49¾	..
Merch U Ex	..	..	24	..	..	24	..
Gold	..	..	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾

—The following is a statement of the approximate earnings and expenses of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company during the month of July ult., and of the earnings and expenses for the first seven months of the fiscal year, as compared with the same period of the year 1867:

	1868.	1867.	Increase or Decrease
Freight	$ 347,622 54	$ 322,243 95	$ 25,378 59
Passengers	189,841 60	186,827 09	3,014 51
Express	18,000 00	14,225 94	3,774 06
Mail	7,825 00	7,825 00	..
Rent of Railway	7,062 33	7,062 33	..
Miscellaneous	1,600 00	1,725 94	..
Total	$ 571,833 87	$ 537,831 27	$ 34,192 70
Expenses	364,877 32	367,841 17	..
Net Earnings	$ 206,956 55	$ 169,990 10	$ 37,466 45
Jan. 1 to July 31	$ 1,394,086 12	$ 1,217,746 01	$ 176,340 11
Exp.	2,790,159 71	2,824,827 61	..
Net Earn. 7 mos	$ 1,603,926 41	$ 1,092,918 37	$ 471,008 04

Decrease from 1867—Miscellaneous, $3 721 94; Expenses, $64 85. Expenses from January 1 to July 31, $34,667 89.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 12, 1868. }

During the past week there has been but very little change in commercial affairs. It is certain that trade, in our general markets, continues to improve but very slowly. The prospects are fair for a good fall business. The economical measures adopted in flour continues to be agitated in commercial circles. Wheat is in fair demand by our millers, but dealers are not disposed to purchase until the market becomes more settled, and the extent of the late harvest is fully known. The yield for corn is not large, and there is not much offering, but holders are firm at quotations. Old oats are nearly out of market, and the receipts of new are extremely light. There is a moderate demand, but prices are unchanged. Rye, both old and new, is scarce and advancing. There is nothing doing in barley, and no fixed prices established. Groceries are moderately active, especially sugars and coffee, which are held firmly at quotations on account of the gold. Sugar in the provision market is firm and advancing. Mess pork sold to-day at $30 50. Butter and eggs are lower.

The receipts of leading articles of produce continue light, but generally adequate to supply all the demand at present prices. Since our last issue, we note the following: Flour, 372 barrels; apples, 35 barrels; cheese, 20 boxes; wheat, 1,841 sacks; barley, 225 sacks; oats, 80 sacks, and butter, 57 packages.

We quote as follows, from which the apparent wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

Groceries.

There is a moderate demand for groceries in small jobbing lots. We note no changes in the market at present, but the high gold rates, cause sugars and coffees to be held firmly at quotations and tending to an advance. We quote as follows:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in bags, 37c; in mats, 36c; Laguayra, 28@37c; Rio, Fancy, 37½c; choice, 37c; prime, 36c; fair 35c; good, 34@35c.

SUGAR—Cuba, 12½@13c; Porto Rico, 13¾@13¾c; Sugar House, 11¾@13¾c; Granulated, 17¾c; Powdered, 17¾c; Crushed, 17¾c; A Coffee, 16¾c; B do, 16¾c; C do, 16c; C 1¾c; Demerara 15¾@16c; Clarified, 18¾@18¾c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 90c@$1; Porto Rico, 70@80c; Cuba, 60@70c; Bermuda, 75.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 65; other choice brands, $1 00 to $1 10; fair to good, 65@85c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 15; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 00; Japan, 90c@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 12@12¾c; Rangoon, 11@11¾c.

VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c. Cider vinegar from 20@30c ₱ gal.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $22 00; No. 2 Shore $18 00; new No. 3 large $12 50; Lake Herring, $5 00; White Fish, $8 50; Pickerel, $5 00.

SODA—English Bicarb 9c. American 8c. Sal ♦Sc.

SPICES—Pepper, 35c; Cloves, 40c; Cassia, 35c; Nutmegs, $1 50; Cassia, 80@85c; Ginger 35c; Allspice 35c.

SOAP—McKeon, Van Hagen & Co.'s Chemical Olive, 10c; Babbett's, 12c; Oakley's, 11¾c; Toilet 6@20c. Bar, 4½ to 7c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, ♦7 75.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 26c for full weight; mould candles, ₱ lb, 16c.

SHOT—Drop, $2 50; Buck, $3; Canada Drop, $2 45.

BAR LEAD—From store, 12½c.

DROP SHOT—₱ bag $3 50.

STARCH—Madison, 8c; Magnolia starch 8¾c; Silver Gloss 12½c; Corn starch 12½c; Gloss 12½c.

BUTTER—The demand is fair but the receipts have sufficiently improved to make a decline, and we quote prime to choice at 36@38c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The supply has been liberal, and the market is dull and lower at 18@20c ₱ dozen.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There continues a good demand, and large sales reported, with an advancing tendency. We note sales of 18,000 lbs shoulders at 14½c, 9,000 lbs rib sides at 16¾@16¾c; 5,000 lbs clear sides at 17½c, 10,000 lbs clear at 18c; 10,000 lbs hams, 22@22½c; 10 tierces lard at 19¾c ₱ lb, and 15 bbls mess pork @ $30 50 ₱ bbl. It will be seen that there is considerable advance in prices over our last quotations.

LARD OIL—Demand continues good and prices are firmer. Sales of 30 barrels extra No. 1 at ♦ 45, and 17 barrels No. 2 at ♦1 15 ₱ gallon.

APPLES—There is a fair supply in the market at prices ranging from ♦3 50@5 50 ₱ barrel, as to quality.

PEARS—Sales at ♦9@10 ₱ barrel as to quality. Supply light.

ONIONS—Small sales at ♦6 ₱ barrel. The receipts are improving.

SEEDS—Flax seed is in moderate request at ♦2 ₱ bush. There is no movement in either clover or timothy seed, and prices are nominal.

POTATOES—The supply is good, and the market dull at ♦@♦3 25 ₱ barrel for choice.

HAY—No choice baled offering. From country wagons we quote prices ranging from ♦20@28 ₱ ton, as to quality.

FLOUR—The flour market has ruled moderately active all week and holders of choice brands are firm at quotations, to which quality the demand is principally confined. The demand, generally, is only for supplying immediate wants, there being no speculative feeling whatever in the market. There has been no change in prices since our last. We have been furnished with the following quotations for a variety of brands on the market, Saturday, July 11: Diamond Mills ♦10 50; Snow Flake ♦11 00@11 25; Empire ♦10 50; Crosse & Blackwell's (to arrive) ♦10 75; White Star and Riverside ♦11 00; Clark's, Sea's best, Advance and Smoky City, ♦10 75; Montour, Cooperburg and Columbia, ♦9 50@10 50 ₱ barrel. From the mills there is a fair demand and we quote the Penn Mills and City Mills, which are the current prices for the various mills about the city, as follows: Double extra, wholesale in barrels, ♦11, and retail ♦1 50; wholesale in sacks by the barrel ♦10 75, and retail ₱ single sack ♦1 85; extra family flour in barrels ♦10 00, and retail ♦11; wholesale in sacks by the barrel, ♦9 25, and retail ♦1 70 ₱ sack. From store we quote choice red winter wheat flour at ♦10 75@11 75 ₱ barrel; choice spring ♦10 50@11 25 and medium grades ♦9@10 25 ₱ barrel.

RYE FLOUR—In demand light with a few sales reported at ♦8@♦9 25 per barrel.

CORN MEAL—There is not much inquiry. We quote at ♦1 20 ₱ bushel for a choice article.

GRAIN—The transactions in grain are extremely limited, there being no speculative feeling whatever in the market for any kind of grain. The receipts of wheat are confined almost entirely to the orders of city millers, as dealers and speculators are waiting for further developments as to the extent of the crop lately harvested, and are not disposed to purchase at present rates. The crop of old wheat is nearly exhausted, and there has not been sufficient time since the harvest for new, of any amount, to be sent forward to market. We notice, however, a little more firmness in the market, and quote the mill price for No. 1 at ♦2 30@2 35, No. 2 at ♦2, and white wheat at ♦2 10@2 20 ₱ bushel. There is, however, very little old white wheat to be had, and prices are merely nominal. Corn is in but moderate request with but little offering. We notice a sale of car choice shelled, in elevator, at 80c, and store at ♦1 10 @1 12 ₱ bush. Old oats are about gone out of market and sell from store at 80@85c ₱ bush. Sales of new oats from wharf and elevator at 60@70c ₱ bush, but the receipts thus far are very limited. Old rye is scarce and wanted at ♦1 50 ₱ bush. New rye is coming in slowly at ♦1 25 ₱ bush. No barley offering.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
August 13, 1868. }

BUSINESS—The oil market yesterday was dull, buyers generally wanted larger concessions than holders were disposed to give. The result was a dull market and a limited number of sales for this day's report. Eastern dispatches report a dull market, prices declining. Philadelphia—Prime light straw white 52@53; standard white 53@53½c; crude, in packages included, 22c. New York—Extra light straw to white 53c; standard white 54c; crude 15c. Oil City—Market reported very dull; offered as narrow as 45@50 ₱ barrel.

REFINED OIL—Was very dull at a slight decline in prices. We note sales 500 bbls standard white Philadelphia, spot, 33½c; sales 1,000 bbls, first half September, at 33½c, and 1,000 bbls, first half August, at 33c. Crude in pipe market was quoted at 32 frances.

CRUDE OIL—We have to note a dull market. Buyers are offering lower figures. Sales 1,000 bbls bulk, seller's option, September, 14c. Sales 2,000 bbls; 1,000 bbls October, 1,000 bbls November 13½c. Spot oil was nominal at 13@13½c. Seller's, however, were holding out for higher figures. Later we are reported the following: 5,000 bbls, to be delivered at the month of Saw Mill Run at 13c. Sales 2,000 bbl? spot at 13½c, and 500 bbls at 14½c.

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

The *Shipping List* reports crude as ruling very quiet but steady; sales 250 bbls, in bulk, at 17½, closing at 17¾@17¾c; 800 do. in shipping order, 23½c, for August delivery; 1,000 do, in bulk, 17¾c, first half; and 1,000 do, 17¾@18c, last half. Refined in bond has been in fair request, but the market has ruled steady, closing at 32½@32¾c for S. W. sales of 500 bbls 60 days in bond, and 500 bbls do. 32½c for 30c; and removed yesterday, 2,500 do, 33½c, which was under the market; 1,000 bbls, 60 days, 32½c; 1,000 do, 33½c; S. C. 1,000 do, September, 36c; B. C. and 1,000 do, 35½c; B. C. first half, Naphta is in good request, with sales of 1,700 bbls at 18½c, and 250 do, August, 17½c, S. O.

PHILADELPHIA.

There has been considerable activity, and until Thursday last there was a decided upward tendency in the market, owing partly to the favorable tenor of the Antwerp advices, the rise in gold and exchange, as well as an improved speculative feeling, and we advanced our quotations for refined 1 cent ♦ gallon; but for crude prices were nominal. On Thursday afternoon, and on Friday, influenced by the fall in gold, and difficulty in selling exchange, the market fell off and this advance was mostly lost. The *Commercial List* reports sales of 2,500 barrels crude, in bulk, at 17¾@17¾c; we quote in barrels at 22c. Of refined in bond we notice sales 500 barrels S. W. on the spot at 33c, up to 34½@35c 30 barrels do, first half of the month at 34½c, do, 30 barrels P. L. S W at 35c, 500 barrels S. W. for last half of August at 35c; a sale for 500 barrels for September at 33½c b o; 500 barrels S W for last half of September at 35c; a sale for 500 barrels for September at 33½c b o; 1,000 barrels do for September and October at 33½c; 1,000 barrels do for September and October at 33½c; 2,500 bbls S W for October at 33c; 1,000 bbls last half of August, at 33½c. Refined in bulk—Sales 3,000 bbls, in bond, 60 days, at 26c; 27 gravity at 45c. Volcanic is nearly at 40 cents. Of American National Naphta, long-distance and Mount Farm at 36c; Sperm Lubricator at ♦1 35, and Lard at 35c.

The receipts for the week were 2,607 bbls crude and 11,160 bbls refined. During the week fifteen vessels cleared with petroleum, as follows: 6,000 gallons crude; 1,837,420 gallons refined and 9,03 gallons crude. Total 1,852,720 gallons. Total exports from Jan. 1st, 1868, 22,250,472 gallons against 16,624 for same time in 1867. Twenty other vessels are now loading with petroleum for foreign ports.

Grain and Flour at Milwaukee.

From a communication of Oliver & Hart, of Milwaukee, August 8th, 1868, we learn that the grain market has experienced large fluctuations in value. During the last few hours of "corner" No. 1 sold at $2 36, at which figure a few of the unfortunate shorts, sellers settled their contracts. After the expiration of delivery the local No. 1 sold as low as $2 30@$2 31, since which the combination have been selling their No. 1 (what they did not ship,) from $1 90 to 2 00 to shippers and millers, the latter class being the largest purchasers, so that with this light movement since, it has been impossible to buy any amount, as about all the old wheat in store is held by our city millers for grinding. About all the wheat in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota is cut and in shock, and most of the farmers are busy stacking and threshing. The high price of labor will delay materially the threshing, farmers preferring to stack their wheat with their crops, rather than pay such extreme prices for field hands. This will greatly defer anticipated receipts this month, as wheat put into the stack must first undergo the sweating process before being fit for shipment. Last season being an exceptional one (owing to the extreme drought) farmers were enabled to thresh in the field from the shock, and market their wheat and grain immediately, thus flooding the markets. Our bituminous coal business outside of the cities by railroad has increased very much in the last year, a brisk and permanent trade having sprung up in Chicago, Cleveland, Erie and other western cities from the coal fields of Illinois. The Lake Shore Valley Railroad to Oil City, Pittsburgh coal has been able to compete, and now supplies most of that market, and if the Allegheny Valley Railroad had close connection at Oil City by a bridge across the Allegheny river, we have no doubt a very large trade in Pittsburgh coal could be established with Buffalo and New York city by that route.

There will also be a large business done in anthracite coal in the Milwaukee market, as Tidewater is fast coming into favor for private use, not only here but in other Western cities. The Pennsylvania and Lehigh Anthracite Coal Company of which Dickson, Stewart & Co., No. 867 Liberty street, are the agents for Pittsburgh, have been shipping to this city 35,000 tons of this coal in this city, some of which will be used here and the balance be taken by barges to Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis.

Upon the arrival of new wheat last year, with about the same amount of old wheat in the market, prices rapidly declined and No. 1 sold in this market for about $1 64 ₱ bush. Old No. 1 is now selling at $2 02; No. 2 $1 85. No. 1, seller to August 15th, $1 92; and August, $1 82; to September 15th, $1 90; September, $1 75. No. 2 about 10c less. Transactions light.

Looking to all the wheat producing countries, California not omitted, with present favorable reports from nearly every country in Europe, and the harvest and now almost entirely secured, our most careful business men see no reason to anticipate a long continued high range of prices. We will not be surprised to decline here and at ports of export to a price that will check speculation and bring about a fair trade, as we give an estimate of the cost of No. 1 wheat laid down at Liverpool, on the following quotations: No. 1, seller August $2 82; Buffalo, $1 94; Troy via Buffalo, $2 02¼; Albany via Oswego, $2 03½; New York via Buffalo, $2 04; Boston via Albany, $2 04; Philadelphia and Baltimore, lake and rail, $2 06.

Oats are about all cut and secured, and are of good color, weight and yield. Reports from the growing districts are cheering and yields will be large and well packed.

Barley in good demand, with light supply, the offerings of country brands being so light, it is difficult to quote. Sales of 1,000 bushels at 90c for choice city brands sold this week, ranging from $@93 to $@1 00; 700 barrels country, mostly on private terms.

Rye in good demand, with light supply, and we held firmly at $1 40 and $1 02½ choice country $@1 25 to $@1 30; 1,000 bushels on private terms. Freights to Buffalo 35c to Oswego. Flour freights quiet; all rail to New York 80c, Philadelphia 90c; lake to Buffalo 65c; Boston $1 20; lake and rail to Detroit 25c; Buffalo 35c; Cleveland 35c; Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York 80c; Portland and Boston 95c.

FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 12, 1868. }

Our Family markets are liberally supplied with all kinds of vegetables and prices are gradually giving way. New potatoes are rather dull at quotations. Flour, groceries and fresh meats continue at the current rates reported for some time past. We quote the retail prices for choice articles entering into daily family consumption, as follows:

BREAD AND CRACKERS.

Wheat loaf, each	10	Dyspepsia Crackers ₱ lb	15
Rye	10	Cream	16
Boston Crackers, ₱ lb	15	Graham Wafer, ₱ lb	20
Wine	15	Milk Biscuit,	16
Soda	15	Ginger Snaps,	16
Oyster	15	Pilot Bread,	15
Butter	15	Almond Nuts,	32
Sugar	15	Fancy Crackers	32
Graham	15	Cracker Meal	15
French	40	Johnnie Cake	22

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Butter, print, ₱ lb	55@60	Cheese, Goshen	22
Prime Roll	45@55	Cheese, Goshen	22
Pine Apple Cheese	20	Cheese, com'n Ohio	18
₱ lb	40		
Eggs, ₱ doz	22@25		

FISH—FRESH.

Lake Salmon	12	Trout	12
White Fish	12		

FISH—SALT, SMOKED, ETC.

Cod, dry, ₱ lb	10	Herring, No. 1 shore in kits	$ 3 50
Lobsters, 2 ₱ lb cans, each	40	Mackerel, No. 1 large	2 50@2 75
Fresh Cove and Spiced Oysters, ₱ can, 1 ₱ lb	2	White Fish, ₱ lb	12
Fresh Cove and Spiced Oysters, ₱ can, 2 ₱ lb	40	Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	30

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC, DRY.

Apples ₱ lb	9@10	Peaches	30
Almonds	30	Brazil Nuts	20
Filberts	25@30	Pecans	20
Peaches	15	Currants	18
English Walnuts	20	Dates	20
Peanuts ₱ qt	15	Figs	25 to 40
Prunes (cooking)	20	Citron ₱ lb	60
Dried Blackberries ₱ lb	20	Dried Peaches ₱ lb	20
Prunes (eating)	30	Dried Plums, ₱ lb	40

FRUITS—GREEN, CANNED; OILS, JELLIES, ETC.

Apples ₱ bf pk	2@3	Pickles, in Jars	30, 40
Apples ₱ bush	20@25	Assorted Jellies in tumblers	40
Pears ₱ pk	40	Ketchup, ₱ bottle	25@40
Peaches ₱ box	5 00	Salad Oil, ₱ bottle	75@1 00
Lemons ₱ doz	50@	Sauces,	50, 60, 75@1 00
Strawberries, 2 ₱ lb cans	50	Tomatoes, ₱ can	8@10
Blackberries, ₱ can	40	Tomatoes, 3 ₱ lb cans	30
Pears,	50	Peaches, 3 ₱ lb cans	30
Sardines, ¼ box	45@50	Oranges, ₱ doz	30@40
½ box	80	Pineapples, ₱ can	25
Peaches, 2 ₱ cans	35	Jerusalem apples ₱ pk	30
Bonelless Sardines	25@30		
Plums ₱ qt	25@30		

GROCERIES.

Coffee, choice Rio ₱ lb	28	Chocolate ₱ lb	60
Rio ₱ lb	26	Shot ₱ lb	20
Roast Rio ₱ lb	30	Candles, star ₱ lb	30
Java	40	tallow	20
Mocha	60	Lard ₱ gallon	1 50
Sugar, brown ₱ lb	12½	Proctor & Gamble's star candles ₱ lb	26
light	15@16	Soap, Castile ₱ lb	25
crush'd and powdered	18	Rice, Island ₱ lb	12½
A	19	S. Carolina	12
Molasses, Porto Rico ₱ gal	90	Salt, fine ₱ bbl	2 50
New Orleans	1 10	Soap, rosin ₱ lb	10
Cuba	80	Starch ₱ lb	12½
Syrup, Golden	1 40	Macaroni, Italian	30
Tea, Oolong	1 00@1 50	Vermicelli	30
Young Hyson	1 00@1 50	Do. American	20
Eng. Breakfast	1 00@1 50	Tapioca ₱ lb	20
Gunpowder	1 00@1 50	Sago, Farrell's	1 25
Eng. Sonchong	1 00@1 50	Lovering's	1 25
Young Hyson	1 00@1 50	Pearl	1 25
Fungtai	1 00	Common	1 00

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1868.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

SEYMOUR'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

First let us return hearty thanks that SEYMOUR does accept. That in view of the death-like chill it caused to his party, he might decline the nomination, had come to be feared by Republicans and hoped by Democrats. The result is, Republicans are gratified and Democrats disappointed. The letter itself is so exactly like SEYMOUR'S letters and speeches all through the war, written and spoken with the sole purpose of thwarting the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion, that he might just as well have contented himself, after getting squarely on the platform, with merely referring to his Fourth of July, 1863, speech, and similar efforts opposing the draft, stimulating the riot, and pronouncing the war a failure and a crime, for his views in general as applicable to the time. He defended the rebels then as a persecuted people battling on the defensive, and he denounced the Government as waging an unjust and oppressive war. In the same delorous tone, he now refers to the late rebel leaders as evincing nothing but a disposition perfectly lamb-like, as asking only to be "let alone," and to the North as intent only on vengeance, usurpations, and every description of wrong. From 1861 to 1865 HORATIO SEYMOUR wrote and spoke continually to arraign the Government, and create sympathy for and give aid and comfort to the rebellion. His letter accepting the Tammany nomination shows that he has not changed. Read it whichever way you will, the sum and substance of it is, the rebels were rigat, the Government was wrong; the Republicans should be put out, the rebels put in. Go back to the Chicago Convention of 1864, over which SEYMOUR presided. The war was pronounced a failure, and peace at any price, even the independence of the JEFF. DAVIS Confederacy, was demanded. This was the key note of al of SEYMOUR'S utterances. He has not changed it a particle.

The Tammany demagogue says truly that "the minds of business men are perplexed by uncertainties," and that "without destinction of party there is a strong feeling in favor of that line of action which shall restore order and confidence." But we can tell him that this policy has been stimulated by the revolutionary and violent measures proposed by the Tammany Convention, in declaring the legislation of Congress "null and void," by the everywhere hailed exposition of BLAIR that the platform means the arbitrary use of the army by SEYMOUR, in case he is elected, to set aside the Southern State governments and restore them as they existed before the war; and the defiant speeches of the everywhere swarming to Democratic leadership of such unpunished conspirators as HAMPTON, TOOMBS, COBB, VANCE, SEMMES, FORREST, WISE, who still declare that secession is not dead, but is alive as ever, and that in the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR will be won everything for which the South fought. This is the source of apprehension among business men and others. It lends to the canvass a peculiar interest; and it is this that has filled the minds of Democrats with gloom, animated with confidence the supporters of GRANT, and given to the prospect a decisiveness it did not have previous to the Tammany nominations, the letters of BLAIR and the symptoms of a new rebellion in the South.

SEYMOUR ignores almost wholly the financial and altogether the greenback question. The PENDLETON theory finds no support in him, excepting his promise to stand on the platform, which is as contradictory as anything could be to his own declarations—wherein we have an apt illustration of SEYMOURISM.

We therefore find SEYMOUR standing before the country in the attitude of defender of the rebellion, inasmuch as he indicts the Government for doing those very things made necessary by a rebellion which he labored to protract and did everything in his power to assist. But for SEYMOUR and his friends North and South there would have been no rebellion, therefore no debt, no taxation. It is for the crime whereof SEYMOUR and his friends stand accused that he is now on trial; and before an intelligent people the attempt which runs through his letter to arraign the Republicans as the custodians of the Government for those things which that crime rendered necessary, will avail him nothing.

THE OLD ISSUE REVIVED.

There is no escaping it. The Tammany Convention might have nominated a ticket and framed a platform that War Democrats could have consistently supported; for instance, HANCOCK and HENDRICKS. But the essential unsoundness of the party on the questions involved in the war, rendered this impossible. Good cannot come of evil. Acquiescence in the verdict of the war was not to be. The reversal of the verdict was the prominent idea of the Convention. A ticket and platform in harmony with it was the necessary result. The moment it was declared the issue of 1864 was revived. Not all the sophistry of a thousand SEYMOURS can make it appear otherwise. Were it not so the Tammany ticket would be without votes in the South, where the old rebel spirit has received new life. We gather the truth on this point from many things happening in that quarter. The rebel leaders, who were in the Convention and who, as WADE HAMPTON plainly assures us, were received with open arms, and promised everything the South could ask, go before the people with no other argument than that the Constitution will be "restored as it was before the war." In this way the Southern heart has been fired anew. As the necessary consequence, in Louisiana terrorism reigns, and a new rebellion is being openly organized. Rebels everywhere have been brought to the front. There is no limit to their confidence. The Democratic leaders and orators in the North do not pretend to dispute that the platform means the restoration of the old order of things. FRANK BLAIR'S letter and WADE HAMPTON'S speeches are everywhere accepted as the only true interpretation. No Democrat—no man—who reads can pretend to deny that the question before the country is: "*Shall the verdict of the war stand?*" This is no perverted view of the canvass. Recurring to the speeches of the foremost men on the stump in the South for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, we find the proof. Among the Southern leaders there is not one better authorized to speak than HOWELL COBB. What does he say? In a recent speech he used these words:

"Come one and all, and let us snatch the old banner from the dust, give it again to the breeze, and, if needs be, to the God of battles, and strike one more honest blow for constitutional liberty. (Prolonged and enthusiastic applause.)"

Was there at any time during the war made to the Southern people an appeal in behalf of the rebel cause more direct, more hostile to the country, more determined than this? It might have been made just as well in front of the rebel army as at a public meeting. No man will pretend that HOWELL COBB and those whom he addresses in 1868 are not animated by a spirit identical with that which carried them into the Rebellion in 1861. That there be no mistake we quote again from his speech as follows:

"In war we drew the sword and bade them defiance; in peace we gather up the manhood of the South, and raising the banner of constitutional equality, and gathering around it the good men of the North as well as the South, we hurl into their teeth to-day the same defiance, and bid them come on to the struggle. We are ready for it if you are. (Great applause.) But, my countrymen, if these are the feelings which exist in our bosoms in reference to these men of the North—these men who have no bond of union with you—these men who never trod upon your soil unless it was to plunder and rob—these men who know not these women and children—who have never worshipped at your altars, who never communed with the good men and women of your State around that altar erected to the living God—if these are your feelings toward strangers in blood, and sympathy, and association, what can be your fond go toward those men of Georgia who traveled those hundreds of miles to meet these men at Chicago, who sat upon the bench with them, who went into the council chamber with them, and who there joined their voices and united their hearts in denouncing the men whom they had left behind them—the men of Georgia, who had honored them over much, who had taken them up when they were lying down and elevated them step by step, and hour by hour, until in the confidence of their hearts they had heaped upon them offices of honor, profit and trust?"

Now if this means not another rebellion—a deliberate purpose to contest the verdict of the war—we ask what does it mean? At the very least, does it not mean danger to the best interests of the country? COBB is not alone. In every Southern neighborhood speeches like the one from which we have quoted, only more violent, are made to jubilant crowds, who mingle with cheers for the orator shouts for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Now we ask, is there not deep meaning to this? Is there no significance in the fact that the Governor of the State of Louisiana has been compelled to ask for Federal troops to protect Union men? We say Union men, because there is no pretense that any but Union men require protection. If so soon after the nomination these things happen, what may we look for when SEYMOUR and BLAIR are elected? Is not the old issue revived?

THE UNDERLYING QUESTION.

The leadership of the Democratic party, the exposition of its principles and the shaping of its purposes, have been surrendered to the late rebel leaders. The truth of this statement is self-evident. The Tammany Convention gave them all they desired, and Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, indulged in no idle boast when he declared that the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR "will secure for the South that for which it fought." The alarming indications, all over the South, since the nominations, are enough to convince the unprejudiced that the Democratic plan is just what WADE HAMPTON has declared it to be, "the restoration of the Constitution and laws as they were before the war." This is the tone of the speeches of COBB, TOOMBS, and the old secession leaders, who indulge in no idle words, but speak what the Democratic party mean. Now leaving political questions out of view; that is, whether or not the reconstruction acts shall stand, we ask, what, in the event of the restoration of the Democratic party to power, will become of the public credit? The question, "how shall the government bonds be paid?" should be changed so as to read "shall the bonds be paid or repudiated?" That repudiation lurks in the purpose of the Democratic party, is a startling fact. The rebel leaders do not pretend to disguise it. They are never heard proposing to pay the bonds even in greenbacks. They only think of repudiating them. They do not disguise that they regard the debt created in putting down the rebellion as fraudulent and should be repudiated as promptly as possible, or if ever paid, the rebel debt with it. Nor is this view of the question by any means confined to the South. Underlying the greenback idea in the Tammany platform is repudiation just as distinctly as it is found to exist in the minds of the secessionists. So that no man who desires to see the national credit preserved can pretend to feel safe except in the conviction that neither the Executive nor Legislative branch of the government will pass into the hands of the coalition formed at the Tammany Convention.

The question is, therefore, "shall the obligations of the government be paid or repudiated?" The road to ruin is that which the Democratic party has selected to pursue. This conviction is forcing itself on the minds of thoughtful men of all parties.

OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.

In every Presidential contest Pennsylvania has always been made a great and decisive battle ground, and hence the adage, "As Pennsylvania goes, so goes the Union." The State election, which takes place in October, is therefore doubly important, as the result of the issue is hailed throughout the Union as indicating with certainty the success, in November, of the party which triumphs in the preliminary battle. We do not assert as a fact that the defeat of the Republican State ticket would necessarily be followed by a similar result at the Presidential election; but our success in October would not only guarantee our triumph in November, but the moral effect of the victory would be felt throughout the entire Union. The Democrats, flushed with their achievement last fall, are now quite boastful of their ability to carry the State in October, and are bending every energy in that direction. We must be active and vigilant, and prepare our plans for an overwhelming defeat of the Copperhead candidates, and the triumphant re-election of those tried officers and gallant soldiers, Gen. HARTRANFT and Col. CAMPBELL. It will be especially incumbent upon Allegheny county to contribute to that result by roling up such a majority as she only can give. The State and County Executive Committees fully appreciate the importance of the State and Congressional elections, and hence their efforts to secure the immediate and thorough organization of the Republican forces in every section of the State. The full vote of the party can only be got out by systematic and well directed effort, and among the most efficient means are the organization of GRANT and COLFAX Clubs, the appointment of sub-committees to attend to the raising of money, the holding of meetings, and above all the registering of every voter, so that not a vote shall be lost on election day. If these details are faithfully carried out in every district, we shall triumph in October, and make doubly sure the election of GRANT and COLFAX in November.

THE BREAD PROSPECT.

The South will this year produce of breadstuffs more than it will consume, while the cotton crop will be considerably ahead of any year since the war closed. This fact, in connection with the indisputably abundant crop in the North should, and we believe will, give us cheaper bread and easier living during the coming year. It is settled beyond any dispute that the wheat crop of the West and Northwest is large, both as to the yield per acre and the breadth sown. It has been gathered, so that there is no contingency. Not much of it has found its way into market, but it will come in due time, and we believe it will prove more than a match for heartless speculators, who, in the face of overwhelming facts, have begun systematically to croak and form combinations to keep up prices. A year of plenty will exert a wonderful influence for good on the business interests of the country. A permanent reduction in the cost of living will be followed by cheaper, yet well paid labor, whereby prices will be lessened and manufactures stimulated. And whenever manufacturing is good, everything the soil produces will find a ready market.

If dear bread makes blue times—and we believe this is the unusual fact—cheap bread will make cheerful faces and prosperous pockets. Unless all signs fail, we are to have at least cheaper bread, though with the present cost of labor it would be unreasonable to expect the old prices. As to the incoming crop, the Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday makes the following statement:

Numerous letters come to hand daily from all parts of the State, and from other sections of the Northwest, containing information relative to the crops in the vicinity of the writers. They are unanimous in stating that the corn crop will be the heaviest ever known. The yield of wheat and oats to the acre is not greater than the average, but a larger breadth of land was sown. The amount of wheat will, on the whole, be more than a full crop, and oats to the acre is that of oats a tenth more, and that of corn at least a fifth larger than the average of the past ten years.

SEYMOUR has a policy. It is to undo the acts of Congress, give rebel rule in the South, make the North politically bound to the old doctrine of caste and class, dissolve Congress at the point of the bayonet, and establish an aristocratic government. On the financial question he has no policy. He ignores all talk of the debt, don't enlighten us on the greenback question, nor even mention how it is to be paid. He talks of meeting the national obligations with honor, but what will be the obligations of the country if the Democrats obtain power, and where would be the honor? He takes refuge under the demagogical cry of "what has been done with the money?" as though everybody did not know that it has been spent in putting down a rebellion which had all his sympathies.

MAGNANIMITY OF GENERAL GRANT.

The recommendation of General GRANT for the remission of the remainder of the sentences and the release of all persons now in confinement under sentence of military commission organized under the Reconstruction Acts, shows the magnanimity of the man. While his enemies and the enemies of the nation are spouting treason and threatening revolution, he shows that in his mind there is no malice to those whom he regards as mistaken in their policy.

Is this conduct consistent with the charges of his enemies? It is a complete answer to the aspersions of BLAIR, who proclaims that GRANT desires to establish military despotism. The magnanimity comes exactly at the right time to show how the Democrats malign GRANT, whose whole course has been marked with nobility and heroism that will make him one of the most famous men in history.

While rebels openly and defiantly talk of carrying their purposes at the point of the bayonet, the man who has the power to punish, who is the favorite of the army and of the people, recommends the pardon of the offenders to whom we have alluded. If the recommendation came as a mere piece of political trickery, it would be shorn of its value; but it is entirely in accordance with the character of the man, whose generosity and magnanimity are only equalled by his courage. In all that he has done he has shown a desire to act mercifully; and, though the chief of the army, has never pleaded for stern measures towards those he conqured. The leading commander who yielded to him, even LEE, admits his gentlemanly forbearance, and this last recommendation of mercy is only in accord with the noble disposition GRANT possesses.

INSULTING THE GOSPEL.

VALLANDIGHAM was not to be outdone by the Hon. SENSET COX in endeavoring to make the Democratic platform true Christianity. In a recent speech at Cincinnati VALLANDIGHAM said, "there was more of the benign spirit of Christ expressed in the action of the New York National Convention than in all the loyal pulpits of the United States in five years." Assertion is not proof. We went to have some particular features pointed out of the benignity. Are those scenes in Louisiana part of them? Is the blasphemy of BUCK POMEROY one of the evidences? Is language that incites to murder and rioting Christian excellence? It may be that to obtain money under false pretences constitutes Christian Democratic excellence; of that they are guilty when they tolerate any repudiation ideas. At any rate it is time what the benignity consists of was known. In vain has search been made to discover it. The next proposition may be to put Democratic stumpers in the pulpit to declare that this is a white man's government; that the Kingdom of Heaven is only for the whites, and that such ribald balderdash as some of the Democratic journals indulge in, is the New Testament of a benign Christianity.

The Hon. SUNSET COX must look to his laurels. Either he stole the idea from VALLANDIGHAM or VALLANDIGHAM committed the theft from the Hon. SUNSET COX. Democrats do echo each other considerably, and when a new expression is used, it goes the rounds. It is very irreverent to attempt to make the Great Teacher into a modern Copperhead, more especially when He taught freedom for all—a truth the Democrats are too blind to comprehend.

REBELS TO THE FRONT.

The rebel Democracy in the South are inclined to resent the demand of the Democratic press in the North for a more moderate tone and that the prominent rebel leaders for the sake of prudence be kept somewhat in the background. The Charleston *Mercury* expresses itself as follows:

Not one honest man, south of Mason's and Dixon's line, is ashamed of the principles for which the word he drew in defense of the Confederate flag. The man who says that he is ashamed of it, thus betrays himself as the sycophant in search of office; and the man who says so, wants to swindle you out of something. He is a knave either in the first or in the last step.

The Mobile *Register*, whose editor—JOHN FORSYTH—was a delegate to the Tammany Convention, speaks his mind after the following fashion:

The time for this style of caution has passed; and the "rebels" are, like the entire cause of the South, to be played out. In the meeting here of one of the great National Conventions in Tammany Hall, Aug. 4, we have entered upon a new phase of political career.

The Democracy of the North will therefore take no lice, that the rebel leaders having taken the lead intend to keep it, let the consequences be what they will. The *Register* referring to the cordiality with which HAMPTON, FORREST and other rebels were received, goes on to say:

And it is so far from advising these gentlemen, including Admiral Semmes, not to appear in public as the advocates of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, if we had our way, we would put them in the field of campaign in the North, and let them speak and canvass and utter the sentiments of truth that they feel, from Maine to the Rio Grande. We would go over the North, with knapsacks, aye, with mailed hands, we must "up and at" the enemies of our liberty.

It is entirely evident that Democrats must either follow or break loose altogether from the association into which they have been forced with the rebel leaders, who flatter themselves that by electing SEYMOUR and BLAIR, as VANCE, of North Carolina, boasted, they will win all they fought for.

THE PATRIOT SEYMOUR.

In the dark hours of the rebellion, when patriots were doing their uttermost to support the Government with men and money, HORATIO SEYMOUR was in the habit of raising his voice to discourage their efforts. But the rebellion having been put down in spite of him and all the rebel hosts, he has been unceasing in his efforts to thwart every attempt to adjust the civil questions which came down to us as the legacy of the struggle. Here is a sample, it being an extract from an Albany speech immediately succeeding the close of the war; and if it is not the ravings of an insane man, it is the utterance of a man as bad as JEFF. DAVIS, TOOMBS, or any rebel that can be named.

"What a spectacle do we present to-day! Already six States have withdrawn from the Confederate Revolution has actually begun. The term 'secession' exists in none of the terrible arguments to prove secession inconsistent with our Constitution stay its progress or dictate its end. *All the passions, prejudices, and intelligence seem to have fled from our National Capital; it has been well likened to a conflagration of an old city.* Men stand and look on with idiotic imbecility; some in sullen silence, and some in the fierce joy of hate, fanning the fabric above them, and bring upon all a common destruction. *Is there one resulting cause of this calamity which has come from the Capital of your country? Do you not see there the senseless imbecility, the corruption, the folly, the madness of the players with regard to petty personal passions and party purposes, while the fabric of the Union and the safety of the country are forgotten?* The same pervading fanaticism has brought evil upon all the institutions of our land. Our churches are torn asunder and desecrated to partisan purposes. The wrongs of our local legislation, the growing burden of debt and taxation, the gradual destruction of the African in the Free States, which is marked by each recurring census, are all due to the neglect of our own duties, caused by a complete absorption of the public mind by a senseless, unreasoning fanaticism," &c., &c.

MR. SEYMOUR appeals to "conservatives" of all parties to rally for a change in the Government. Saying nothing about the modesty of Mr. SEYMOUR, we venture to say that the company into which he proposes to introduce the aforesaid Conservatives is not such as they would be inclined to select for themselves. For instance, SEMMES, the Pirate; FORREST, the hero of Fort Pillow; HAMPTON, who boasts he never surrendered; WISE, who says that secession is as alive as ever; VANCE, who declares that by electing SEYMOUR and BLAIR everything will be won for which the South fought, although very earnest men, Conservatives who were not openly for secession, may not regard as model Reformers, or just the best possible custodians of the Government at this juncture of affairs. These distinguished Reformers have taken the lead of the Democratic party. He must be a very rank Conservative, indeed, who will follow, let MR. SEYMOUR appeal never so strongly.

THE conferees of the Twenty-third Congressional District will meet at Freeport on Monday next, when another effort will be made to nominate a candidate. By a resolution adopted at the session of the Conference on Saturday, the several candidates were requested to consult together, with the view of aiding the conferees in making a nomination. If some one of the candidates would emulate the example of Hon. GEORGE V. LAWRENCE there would be no difficulty in making a nomination. If the candidates persist in remaining in the field, the Conference should, like a similar body in the Twentieth District, take up a new man.

DOES SEYMOUR SPEAK THE TRUTH?

HORATIO SEYMOUR, in his letter of acceptance says:

"The chiefs of the late rebellion have submitted to the results of the war, and are now *quietly* engaged in *useful pursuits* for the support of themselves and their families, and are *urging by the force of their example to lead back* the people of the South to the *order* and industry not only essential to their well being, but to the greatness and prosperity of our community."

MR. SEYMOUR, it is said, resides in the country, but we did not suppose that there was a place so isolated where a man of ordinary intelligence would not know that the above is wholly destitute of truth. From one end of the land to the other the defiant speeches of HAMPTON, TOOMBS, HILL, COBB, SEMMES, & Co., have been published and read. In consequence of the injury these speeches were working to the Democratic party, the more discreet leaders in the North, as we are assured by the Charleston *Mercury*, became alarmed and took steps to prevent further utterances of the kind. This, we doubt not, was well known to MR. SEYMOUR when he penned the words we have quoted. We could fill columns spoken, written, published and read everywhere before MR. SEYMOUR wrote his letter, going to show that it would have been difficult for him to frame a statement with so little truth in it as the above. He must either think the public extremely ignorant, or have become utterly reckless.

WHERE is the speech, document or paper spoken or written by HORATIO SEYMOUR rejoicing, except in the most formal manner, over the successes of the Federal armies, stimulating enlistments, supporting the draft, or in the slightest degree evincing that his heart was with the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion? He made no such speech—wrote no such document. On the contrary, we find plenty of them throwing obstacles in the way of the Government, creating dissatisfaction among the people, stimulating the rioters whom he called his friends, and who called him out because they knew he was their friend, as they were the friends of the rebellion; expressing his preference for the Confederate Constitution; presiding over a Convention pronouncing the war a failure and clamorous for peace even if it cost the life of the nation,—and MR. SEYMOUR as the Democratic candidate is the champion of the same ideas, and has the same sympathies that actuated him during all this time. If this is not a correct statement in regard to MR. SEYMOUR, we suppose that his supporters can show wherein it is not and that he is the fittest man to be the next President.

THE city election, this year, will be held on the same day with the State election. This is a very important change, and every Republican voter in the city should understand the necessity of nominating such a ticket, at the primary elections on the 15th inst., as shall cordially unite the party, and thus contribute to the success of the State ticket. The Republicans have before them good material from which to select their candidates, and, under the "popular vote" system, they have a fair opportunity to express their preferences. The success of the State ticket, the restoration of Republican rule in our municipal government, and the confirmance of the Crawford county system of making nominations, may all depend upon the manner in which the primary elections are conducted. These are considerations which should call out a full party vote on next Saturday week.

THE stock in trade of the Pittsburgh *Post* is radicalism, arbitrary use of power, oppression of the rebels, confiscation and so forth. Now to prove what a very pink of consistency it is, we have only to refer to the sentiments of FRANK BLAIR. In his farewell order to his troops in 1808, BLAIR said:

"Your service demands a better recognition at the hands of the country you have aided to preserve. Let me warn you of applause and *flattering words from their conquering soldiers' freebiters to the lands they have saved, and of welcome from returning to your homes you will find many of the occupations and employments filled by adepts from civil life, and which will be increased by the war, the interest of the country and the Government has vast tracts of wild land open for your use, and occupancy of the Government offers soldiers' bounties, preference and foreign fees of distance.*"

The author of the above is now leader of the Democratic party. Not in the entire range of politics can there be found the parallel of this.

WHEN Governor WISE, a few days after the Tammany Convention, declared that the spirit of secession was not dead but alive as ever, some persons perhaps were disposed to regard his words as idle. But the news from Louisiana shows that he spoke understandingly. In Georgia and most of the Southern States, the spirit of rebellion is even deeper and more effective than in 1861. The indications are all alarming. Nothing but stern measures will do; but who pretends that SEYMOUR and BLAIR are the men to deal with the South? On the contrary, who does not realize that with GRANT at the head of affairs they would be managed with firmness and ability? The question is, which shall we have?

IT was the boast of MR. LINCOLN that he put all his money into Government securities, and he did it first because he esteemed it his duty to help the Government in every way he could, and second because he had faith in its promises. HORATIO SEYMOUR boasts that he does not own and never did own a bond. This boast is based first on the wish not to see the Government upheld, and second on the hope and belief that its faith will break down and repudiation be the fate of the debt. LINCOLN had the utmost faith in GRANT, a feeling that was fully reciprocated. SEYMOUR pronounced GRANT a "stupendous failure;" did his uttermost to cause him to fail, and mourned over his success.

THE "sudden and violent changes," to which MR. SEYMOUR alludes in his letter accepting the nomination, as "not likely to take place," depend entirely on the success of the Democratic party. If they obtained power there would be "sudden and violent changes" in favor of the rebels that would unhinge Northern society. The Democratic party mean a change of everything that they can lay their hands on; and the "first fruits" of their power would be a policy that would virtually declare the war of no avail. The journals that profess to be independent of party, while admitting heavy taxation and difficulty in government, say that a change of party would plunge the nation into trouble.

CHIEF Justice CHASE in his charge to the Grand Jury at Parkersburg treated the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution as consummated, therefore in full force. The duty of enforcing the revenue laws and the sacredness of the public debt were particularly discussed. The words of the Chief Justice were:

"To provide for the reduction and final payment of the annual expenses of the Government, taxes are necessarily imposed. In other words, equal proportion to be contributed by each citizen is ascertained by law. He who withholds his just proportion deprives the rest of its people of exactly the amount withheld. His fraud operates as theft. The sum total necessary to meet the obligations of the nation must be paid. From whom the revenue does not reduce that sum, it merely shifts the burden evaded by the fraudulent to others who pay their full proportion. All honest men, therefore, have a common cause against the dishonest."

MR. ADAMS, our late Minister to England, in a letter declining an invitation to address a Republican meeting in Quincy, Mass., avails himself of the opportunity to say that his political sentiments are unchanged, and the same as when he received his appointment from MR. LINCOLN; in other words, the Republicans of Quincy in presuming he is with them, made no mistake. MR. ADAMS is one of a class of public men of distinction on whose support the Democrats counted. They might have managed so as not to be disappointed; but they did not. What is true of MR. ADAMS is equally true of a large class.

A WRITER in the *World* has undertaken to prove not only that GRANT in military matters is an ignoramus, but that he actually failed in whatever he undertook. On the contrary, by inference, if not by direct assertion, PEMBERTON, BRAGG, LEE were his superiors and won the day wherever they got a chance to fight him. In fine, it was not GRANT but MCCLELLAN who knocked the breath out of the rebellion. The writer has been engaged to write SEYMOUR and BLAIR campaign documents.

"CHEERS FOR GEN. LEE."

The rebel leaders since they took possession of the Democratic party have grown bold and insolent. Having obtained a ticket and a platform wherewith, in case of success, "will be won everything for which the South fought," it is perfectly natural they should commence cheering for Gen. LEE. It is only another step in the scheme for restoring, as WADE HAMPTON declared in his Charleston speech, "the Constitution and laws as they existed before the war." The cheers which the rebel leader demanded for Gen. LEE came in in the right place, and better than anything else indicate the tem per and purpose of the Democratic party as it is now controlled. Need we stop to argue with reasonable men about these cheers and other manifestations of the old rebel spirit by the old rebel leaders, occupying the foremost positions in the Democratic party? We are quite aware that some things are to be excused or explained by referring to the heat of a political canvass, but whoever has watched the course of the leaders of the rebellion in the Tammany Convention and since, must be persuaded that it has no such explanation. They intend the verdict of the war, so far as it is possible to accomplish it, shall be set aside, the penalty of rebellion remitted, and the wheels of progress, which the last seven years have revolved so rapidly and worked out such grand results, turned back; and they believe that in the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR all this will be realized. It must be admitted by dispassionate men that there are too many reasons for this confidence to render it wise for those who desire not to see the great expectations of the rebel leaders realized to support the same candidates.

THERE are indications of a stampede from the Tammany ticket by those Democrats who have a stake in the country. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which speaks the minds of the solid men of the party, gives up the contest, and says the action of the Tammany Convention forfeited the support of the honest portion of the party. Had "two good Conservative Democrats" been presented, it says, "the ticket could have been elected by an overwhelming majority." As it is, however, there is no hope. We quote:

"We shall not be surprised if the proportion of those who actually refrain from voting should be of itself beyond all former precedent. * * * * * * * It might have been far otherwise if there had been virtue and decision enough among those who are directly responsible for the action of the Convention."

This Democratic journal could not have employed language better to indicate its belief that the election of GRANT and COLFAX is already placed beyond a question.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* has been compelled to "repudiate and disclaim" the "indiscreet speeches" of HAMPTON, TOOMBS, COBB and others, "delivered since the close of the New York Convention." The *Enquirer* observes that "these Southern leaders have reasons of their own." So they had in 1861, and all the time they were fighting to destroy the government. The reasons then were the same that actuate them now. It is noteworthy that while the *Enquirer* is forced to repudiate HAMPTON, the Pittsburgh *Post* indorses "every line and word" he has uttered.

SEYMOUR says that he is for peace; that the country wants peace; and he promises peace if the people will only elect him and BLAIR. But the peace he speaks of is the kind BLAIR promises, through violent and revolutionary measures—the peace which the Chicago Convention proclaimed in 1864—the peace which was to be secured only by stopping the war and recognizing the independence of the South. Earnestly as the country desires peace, the SEYMOUR peace will never be accepted. The people are prepared to reject SEYMOUR and his offer.

THE reports of anarchy and blood in Louisiana are the first SEYMOUR and BLAIR guns of the campaign. The sad condition of things in that State is the legitimate result of the spirit awakened all over the South by the Tammany Convention. The State authorities are powerless before the Ku Klux Democracy. The rebels are demonstrating in advance their ideas of Democratic victory. The accounts given in another column remind one of the worst days of the rebellion, and convey some idea what would follow SEYMOUR and BLAIR'S election.

GOOD hints for political campaigners are conveyed in the warnings, "You must not take things for granted." "Politics are like business; a man must work to succeed." It will not do to take it for granted that GRANT and COLFAX will be elected. We may feel sure they will be, but let us work to make it a certain success. It will not do to fold our arms and calculate majorities, we must work to gain them. Work is the secret of success; therefore, relax no effort but work with a will and a purpose.

EVERY steamer is bringing private letters from abroad stating that a growing alarm prevails among the holders of American securities, in consequence of the scarcely disguised repudiation advocated by the Democrats. One says: "Confidence is rapidly failing. Shall I sell? You are on the spot, give me your advice." The alarm is threatening to our credit, and strikes at the most vital interest of the country. Nothing will save us from the worst of consequences but a general uprising in favor of GRANT and COLFAX.

IT is understood that active measures have been taken by SEYMOUR'S friends—not the rioters—but Democratic leaders in the North—to silence HAMPTON, COBB, SEMMES & Co., whose speeches have fatally disclosed the bargain entered into in Tammany Hall. Throughout the North the speeches of these rebels and pirates have sent dismay through the party ranks, and it is said agents have been dispatched to the Southern leaders to induce them to "hold up." But the steps have been taken too late, even though they are successful. Words spoken cannot be recalled.

THE begging attempt to make it appear that inasmuch as Congress will be Republican anyway, no harm can result from his election, is the amusing part of SEYMOUR'S letter. The history of ANDREW JOHNSON'S administration is a sufficient answer to MR. SEYMOUR'S appeal. The country fully realizes the necessity of having harmony between the Legislative and Executive branches of the government. SEYMOUR'S admission that Congress will be Republican amounts in itself to an argument in favor of GRANT.

WE have to go to the old rebel leaders for enlightenment now. The latest item of news we gather from a recent speech by TOOMBS at Atlanta. He said the Supreme Court had a decision in the MCARDLE case already prepared, to declare the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional, when it was prevented by the act of Congress. These rebels, since they came to the front, are able to tell you what would have been, but for a loyal Congress, and what will be in spite of it.

WHAT connection can HORATIO SEYMOUR have with working men, or working men with SEYMOUR? When he throws out a bait to catch them in allusion to their lengthened hours of toil, to meet the increased expenses of their households, he quite omits to tell them that he and his ilk were the cause of the expenses; that the war and all its concomitants might be laid to their charge. They must accept that fact, it fits them so well.

THE Chicago *Times* gives up Illinois to GRANT, but claims Indiana and Ohio. In Indiana the Democrats claim Illinois and Ohio, but give up Indiana. In Ohio they claim Indiana and Illinois, but give up Ohio; and that is the kind of figuring that is resorted to in order to defeat GRANT on paper.

THE peace that SEYMOUR talks of in his letter is the peace of death for freedom and those equal rights for which Republicans have so long contended; a peace in which the victorious in war and policy shall surrender themselves body and soul to their foes.

Early History of Presbyterianism.

History of the Presbytery of Erie, By Rev. S. J. M. Eaton, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Franklin, Pa. Hurd & Houghton, New York.

This book is of especial interest in relation to the subject of which it treats. It is divided into three parts. The treatment of the early establishment of the Presbytery is able. The treaty of peace with the Indians, known as General Wayne's, opened up the way for the occupation of territory that had previously been "locked up." There was a spirit of enterprise, stimulated by the love of adventure, which brought a good class of settlers from the East. When the district had peace from the claims of the French and Indian wars, much of that skepticism which had threatened to interfere with true progress disappeared.

The Rev. Joseph Stevenson, an author who wrote concerning those time, says: "From 1781 to 1787, a most extensive work of grace was experienced in the churches of Cross Creek, Upper Buffalo, Chartiers, Pigeon Creek, Bethel, Lebanon, Ten Mile, Cross Roads and Mill Creek, during which more than a thousand persons were brought into the kingdom of Christ." "From 1795 to 1799 another series of gracious visitations were enjoyed by the churches generally throughout Western Pennsylvania, extending to the new settlements north of Pittsburgh." [The district of which the first portion of the book treats in Presbyterian history embraces all the (then) churches and settlements north and northwest of the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers-From Beaver, Pa., on the Ohio river on the south, to Lake Erie on the north, and from the Allegheny River on the east, to Canfield, Ohio, on the west, embracing the whole of what is now the Synod of Allegheny, with portions of the Synods of Wheeling, Buffalo and Pittsburgh.

The notices of the labor of ministers, holy men who toiled in the vineyard of the Lord, extend over that vast tract of country. The early fathers of the Presbytery were not fearful men: they counted all but dross so that they might win souls to Christ. Almost all the ministers had been brought up to toil, were hardy, enduring, and came to the ministry with physical constitutions particularly healthy, and minds intent on the great work there was to do. It is pleasant to read of eighteen of the first ministers being educated in theology in Dr. McMillan's log cabin. There is honorable mention of Robert Lee, who, during his studies at Canonsburg, "was engaged in clearing land from forest trees, and in order not to trench upon the hours of study and recitation, had labored at rolling logs and kindling fires at night." The manner in which the author surveys the labors of the early fathers of the Presbytery of Erie wins approval. He makes allowances for their difficulties, for the reverential feeling cultivated by the people, and without exalting them into divinities, gives them just praise. The early ministers of the Presbytery of "Erie entered upon the labors of the ministry after the active powers of the intellect had begun to settle down so as not to be readily moved; circumstances certainly not favorable to the full development of the mind and the efficient exercise of the powers of thought." "Books were rare treasures then. They had not found their way into the wilderness of the West; and if they had, the ministers had neither money to purchase nor time to read." We read of Samuel Tate, the pioneer of Marcer county, who made his preparation for the pulpit while following the plough. At the time of the organization of the Presbytery of Erie, there was not a bridge from the Ohio river to Lake "Erie, and often has the missionary been obliged to swim the creek or river on the Sabbath morning, preach in his dripping garments, and hasten on to fulfill some other appointment."

The ministers shared with the people all the hardships incident to the settlement of a new country. They relied in a great measure on their farms, and as lands were cheap each minister owned a farm, which as it increased in value became a small independency against old age.

"The Presbytery of Erie was erected by the Synod of Virginia, in 1801, and was the third that was organized, west of the Allegheny Mountains. The territory was within the bounds of the Synod of Virginia. To go to Synod was to ministers a work of danger and difficulty, and so in 1801, what is known now as the Presbytery of Erie was erected by the Synod of Virginia.

There are so many scenes of interest in connection with early worship, so many well written accounts of the rise and progress of churches that we must refer the reader to the work. A perusal of Mr. Paterson's diary, who was settled in Lake county, Ohio, shows that he rode eighteen miles to preach to six persons. One entry we extract, showing that Mr. Paterson's calling as a minister was far from profitable: "November 21, Monday, 1803, rode nine miles to Adam Reed's. Lectured to twenty persons on the parable of the Sower. Received one dollar. In the evening rode seven miles to Thomas McGahan's."

The mission at Sandusky at 1806, to endeavor to convert and civilize the Indians, did not meet with much success. Mr. McCurdy undertook the task, but was disgusted at the treatment he received from the "noble red men he tried to benefit." The minister, oppressed with cares in regard to the children of what was then a wilderness, wrote, "Such is their ingratitude, that whilst you load them with favors they will reproach you to the face and construe your benevolent intentions and actions into intentional fraud or real injury. They will lie in the most deliberate manner, and to answer any selfish purpose."

Forest worship was changed for that in barns or rooms, which the author thinks did not improve the tone:

"The groves were God's first temples, ere man learned
To hew the shaft and lay the architrave;
And spread above their simple dome the fretted vault,
The lofty vault, to gather and roll back
The sound of anthems—in the darkling wood,
Amidst the cool and silence, he knelt down
And offered to the Mightiest, solemn thanks
And supplication."

There is a lesson for those Presbyterians who will not sing any thing but Rouse's version of the Psalms, from the life of good old Samuel Porter of the Presbytery of Redstone. He was at a prayer meeting where the people were singing with great animation:

"Let them refuse to sing
Who never knew our God;
But children of the Heavenly King
May speak their joys abroad."

Samuel Porter, like many of the straitest, was distressed and greatly troubled to hear a hymn sung not according to Rouse; yet after he had heard a few lines he joined in to sing, saying to himself, as he afterwards remarked, "If my conscience won't let me sing, I'll ring its neck."

The author, in a masterly way, treats of the old prejudice for Rouse. He says: "These